

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII, NO. 5221

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1901.

PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 30 cents per share par value \$1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be advanced to 50 cents per share. The property is located 30 miles Northwest of Denver on the COLORADO, NORTH WESTERN R. R., comprising 100 acres in a well established and paying mine. RAILROADS at the property (advancing cheapest and best transportation). Have A DRAINAGE OF WATER for all mining and milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the mine for a very long time. Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 500 feet level as fast as possible and has been in operation for the property and has been a strong factor in securing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,
153 Milk Street, Boston

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

WISE WOMEN

BUY OUR BUTTER CHOOSE OUR CHEESE

Sensible savers and particular purchasers have given the 13 establishments under our control a greater prosperity during the last 6 months than ever before, and we shall continue to merit this popularity, if liberal methods and honest goods are appreciated. Our aim is to make fair dealings fashionable and politeness popular.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE.

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

THEIR STORES—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover

Never before was so large and varied a stock of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats shown in this market as is now displayed on our tables for this fall season.

The great range of prices (\$2.50 to \$8.50) for Boys' Suits and \$6.50 to \$20.00 for Men's Suits and Overcoats offers a choice for all purposes.

FALL UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY
AND SHIRTS IN BIG ASSORTMENT.

Henry Peyser & Son.

A.P. WENDELL & CO.,
2 MARKET SQUARE.

BRASS CANDLESTICKS!

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

SCHLEY COURT.

Has Held Its Last Public Session

Captain Lumley Makes The Closing Argument.

Court Set For Four Days And The Records Will Cover 2000 Pages.

Washington, Nov. 7.—After sitting forty days, and with a record which completed will cover about 2,000 pages, the Schley court of inquiry at 3:45 o'clock today, adjourned its last public session. To Captain S. C. Lumley, the judge advocate, had been assigned the duty of making the closing arguments in the case, and soon after he had completed his speech, Admiral Dewey, bringing down his gavel on the big table said: "There being no further business, the court is adjourned."

As was the case yesterday, when, as Rayner spoke, the attendance was large. There was only one session began at two o'clock, and the entire time was devoted to Capt. Lumley's address. He read his speech in clear and distinct tones and was given a careful attention. The speech in his main was an analysis of the testimony, but occasionally a conclusion was drawn, and frequently there were criticisms of the course pursued by Admiral, then Commodore, Schley.

UNDER A PALL.

Half of England Under a Dense and Dangerous Fog.

London, Nov. 7.—The dense fog that belaguered London and half of the country on Thursday, and was particularly dispersed yesterday afternoon, returned in the night, and the south and western coasts were enveloped in a heavier mantle than before.

The Dutch mail boat Koenigin Reent collided with the British third class cruiser Prosperine off Sheerness at midnight. The passengers and mails were transferred to the Prosperine, and the mail boat was beached.

The mortality in London has seriously risen since the city has been buried in fog. There are numerous bodies at the mortuaries awaiting identification. Sixteen laborers are missing from the docks. It is supposed they walked into the water. In addition, many bodies have already been recovered from the river.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Dr. Spalter of New York Loses His Life While Duck Shooting.

New York, Nov. 7.—Dr. C. N. Spalter of this city was accidentally killed in Long Island Sound, off New Rochelle, today, by Dr. Edward J. Tull, also of this city. The two physicians were duck hunting from Dr. Tull's naphtha launch, and as Dr. Tull was passing a gun to Dr. Spalter, the weapon was discharged, the latter receiving the load of shot in the head, dying instantly. Dr. Spalter was twenty-seven years of age, and came from Keene, N. H., where his father and family live.

A HUGE BLOCK OF GRANITE.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 7.—At the Blood Ledge quarry of the Rockport Granite company, one of the largest stones ever started on Cape Ann was blasted today. The stone measures 300x400 feet, and is estimated to weigh between 5,000 and 10,000 tons. It required twenty steam drill holes, each forty-one feet deep, loaded with forty-two kegs of powder and 130 bags of crushed stone for tamping. It took fifteen men six and a half hours to load the holes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Litchfield, Conn., Nov. 7.—John T. Hayes, charged with murdering his former sweetheart, Miss Winifred Cooke, was this morning found guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life. The jury had been out since two o'clock Thursday afternoon.

FRENCH MARINES ON MITYLENE.

Porte Has Yielded in a Large Measure As a Result.

Paris, Nov. 7.—A despatch from Admiral Caillaud, in the Mediterranean, has just been received here, announcing that he landed marines on the island of Mitylene this morning, and occupied the customs at Midilli without resistance.

The French government has received satisfactory replies from all the powers, without exception, to its note explaining the measures taken against Turkey. An excellent impression has been created in official circles by the tone of the response of the United States, which is couched in the most friendly terms.

The French government is fully satisfied with the progress already accomplished in the dispute by the naval demonstration. The Sultan has promised to settle all monetary claims, and has offered guarantees that will little short of those which are demanded. France, however, will insist on full guarantees, and also on the surrender of Turkey in the matter of treaty rights, before evacuating Mitylene.

No internal complications are anticipated, and no trouble is expected in the island itself.

DOCK CAUSES JOY.

New Orleans Delighted With the Arrival of the Structure.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—The New Orleans floating dock, escorted by a fleet of floating craft, was received here with an extraordinary throng of people and elaborate fireworks, in which federal, state and city officials and members of every patriotic society participated.

The ceremonies of reception continued at two o'clock and lasted well into the night, concluding with a elaborate land parade in Algiers and a display of fireworks. Addresses were delivered by Governor Brand, Mayor McPherson, Congressman Meyer and Congressman Davey. District Attorney Howe and representatives of the business and laboring bodies.

DESPERATE MEN AT LARGE.

Prisoners in a Federal Prison Overpowered Guards and Escaped.

Greenworth, Kan., Nov. 7.—A mob of twelve men broke into the federal prison engaged in building a new prison. The guards were overpowered, the arms taken, and twenty six desperate men made their escape. Six of the guards were shot and dangerously, and a convict was killed and several wounded. The escaped convicts, who are armed with drag-pole rifles, are being pursued by a force of cavalry.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Cathabogan, Island of Samar, P. I., Nov. 7.—First Lieut. Robert T. Crawford of the First Infantry, a sergeant and five men, while attempting to cross the Balacan river in Samar, were treacherously attacked by a band of more than fifty natives. The insurgents were more active in the island of Leyte yesterday they attacked the town of Malabon. At that time the insurgent of the telegraph lines, and while a detachment of American troops were repairing them, they were fired upon by a band of insurgents. After a brief skirmish the rebels were dispersed.

BOILER EXPLODED.

Several Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

Natchez, Miss., Nov. 7.—Alexander Ford, white, and two colored men, names unknown, were killed by a boiler explosion in a cotton gin at Creighton, La., today. Another man was seriously wounded and two negroes were badly scalded.

NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN BROKEN OFF.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—No progress was reported today in connection with the rescue of Miss Sonce. On the contrary it appears that negotiations have been suspended from the Bulgarian side. An effort will be made to resume them through Salonika.

Headache

Billingsworth, Nov. 7.—A despatch from the New York Herald says that a large number of people are suffering from headache.

Head's Pills

The non-injuring cathartic. For all cases of all kinds of constipation. C. L. Fitch & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander T. C. McLean has been assigned to duty at the New York navy yard in connection with the Cincinnati, and to command of that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Carpenter P. T. Ward has been detailed for duty on the Cincinnati.

Carpenter J. P. Yates, from the Oregon to the bureau of construction and repair, on temporary duty.

Carpenter C. H. Jones, from duty as inspector of hull material at Tharlow, Pa., to the Oregon.

Boatswain T. Sullivan has been detached from command of the Oregon and ordered to the Cond Battalion.

Boatswain E. J. Norcott from the Constellation to command the Oregon.

Carpenter F. A. Hirsch from the bureau of construction and repair to special duty at Bath, Me.

RECEPTION AND TEA.

The Graciot Club at Conservatory Hall on Thursday Afternoon.

At the Graciot Club on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, there was a reception, tea and dancing. The occasion was one of the most delightful gatherings which are now obtainable.

The ladies in charge were Mrs. J. G. F. Fitch and Mrs. A. P. Fitch. Mrs. Mary L. Wood, past president of the club, presided. The program was as follows: A presentation of the club's report, a presentation of the club's report, a presentation of the club's report.

The tables were in charge of Mrs. J. G. F. Fitch, Mrs. A. P. Fitch, Mrs. Mary L. Wood, past president of the club, presided. The program was as follows: A presentation of the club's report, a presentation of the club's report, a presentation of the club's report.

WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident to a Family in New York.

South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fitch, early this morning, attempted to burn a pile of lumber, but the fire got out of control and the family was killed.

COL. MEADE'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

In order to permit more time for preparation of the case, the general court martial appointed for the trial of Col. Robert L. Meade of the 1st Marine Corps will meet at New York City on the 19th inst. instead of on the 12th inst. as originally ordered.

"A New Woman."

Dr. Pierce's makes many a woman prematurely old. Dark-rimmed eyes, hollow cheeks and wasted form are a comparison of the old and the new. Home duties are a burden, and social pleasures have no attraction.

One of the commonest expressions of women is: "I feel like a new woman." There's a world of meaning in the words. It means the sparkle brought back to the eyes; the complexion tinted with the rosy hue of healthy blood; the form rounded out anew in graceful curves; the whole body radiant with health.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures debilitating drains, local inflammation and internal troubles, and cures female weakness. It makes new women of those prematurely aged by disease.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are the best I have ever used. Mrs. C. E. Fitch of Chicago, Ill., writes: "My health was badly run down when I consulted you. My health was so bad and my mind so confused that I could not do anything. I had tried many remedies but nothing helped me. I had heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I bought it. I took it and in a few days I felt better. I took it and in a few days I felt better. I took it and in a few days I felt better."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for it in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

Regular Meeting Held On Thursday Evening.

Matters For Consideration Mostly Of Routine Nature

Quite A Number Of Petitions Presented To The Board

The board of mayor and aldermen met in regular session at the city building last evening. Mayor McPherson presiding.

George A. Alton requested that a defective sewer on Bartlett street be put in proper repair. Referred to committee on sewers.

Frank Jones was granted permission to encumber Bow and Penhallon streets for building purposes.

James P. Yeaton asked for a grave yard in front of his new house on Church street. Referred to committee on streets to report.

Thos. W. Watkinson was granted permission to move a house from Church street to Sherburne street, the work to be done under the supervision of the street commissioner.

The petition of E. W. Vande and others for an are light on Ely street was granted and the light ordered placed in position.

Mr. Whitcomb for the committee on streets reported favorably on the petition for incandescent lamps on West street and West street.

The annual report of City Police Auditor David Fitch was received and placed on record.

Mr. Rand, for the committee on streets, reported that the committee had voted the night of last week to place the residence of Frank Newton on the corner of Church and West streets.

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KNOWS NO DISTINCTION.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the



Low Internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh ever produced.

One well known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough study of this preparation discarded all other remedies and now prescribes entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

Dr. J. C. Plummer says: "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had the most successful results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleaning and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever they are found, and thus the catarrh is cured, equally valuable in catarrh of the lungs and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Plummer says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of the nose and throat, and relieving the swelling, cough and expectoration. Any patient from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief, and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use. They can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the harmless antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, Gaiacol, blood root and Hydrastis."

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

PROSECUTED IN DOVER.

The Superior Court Issues Warrant For F. P. Plummer.

Dover, Nov. 8.—Frank P. Plummer, a pawn broker, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Bert Wentworth on a bench warrant issued by Judge John Young at Portsmouth and drawn by John Kelly, solicitor of Rockingham county. The charge against Mr. Plummer is that he, on July 17, with force and arms, took one pair of opera glasses of the value of \$8.50 and one pair of opera glasses of the value of \$1 all of the goods and chattels of Charles G. Sheldon, by one Paul M. Bingham, then lately before the court, and for the sake of wicked gain did receive and conceal; he, the said Frank Plummer, then and there well knowing the said two pairs of opera glasses to have been feloniously stolen, taken and carried away.

Mr. Plummer was taken before the justice court at 9 o'clock. He was represented by John Kivel, who asked to have the case continued until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The court granted Mr. Kivel's request.

SUMMER HOTEL BURNED.

Boothbay, Me., Nov. 7.—The Capital Island house, an unoccupied summer hotel on Capital Island, was burned this afternoon with a loss of \$1,000.

Get What You Ask For!

When you ask for Cascarets Candy Cathartic be sure you get them. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. A substitute is always a cheat and a fraud. Beware! All druggists, etc.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Forecast for New England: Partly cloudy Friday probably showers; Saturday fair, fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly.

Live News in the Herald.

WITH THE DOCTORS

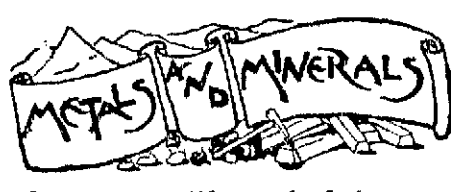
The medicine habit seems to be a growing one in this country. The number of people who may be seen dosing themselves from a private board in street cars and railway stations, at lunch counters and various other public places is really appalling when one considers how sensitive and unstable a machine the human body is.

Every dose of medicine is a dose of poison to the body and besides entails an extra amount of work for the latter in getting rid of it. This is true not only of such medicines as opium, chloral, cocaine, etc., the sleep producers and pain relievers, but as well of the simple drugs, quinine, the liver and purgative pills, the tonic and digestant regulators and drugs of the bromo set type.

In any ordinary disturbance of the system nature can effect a much more satisfactory cure if let alone, and she does it with the least possible wear and tear to the body. The man who over eats or drinks and then doses himself to relieve the resulting discomfort not only strikes a blow at his vitality by the original imprudence, but still further menaces the latter by pouring in a lot of physiological poisons, which his secretory organs have to collect and excrete.

The man who takes a couple of pills whenever he thinks of it doesn't get much medicine at a dose, it is true, but in the course of a year he has probably taken several grams of acetic or belladonna. If there is any one thing upon which the best physicians agree, it is that the less medicine the human body takes the better off it is.

Medicinal Uses of Pineapples.
Senor V. Marcano, one of the leading medical authorities of Cuba, claims that the juice of the pineapple materially aids the digestion of the proteins of both animal and vegetable food-stuffs, while R. H. Chittenden of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences asserts that fresh pineapple juice is a constant and powerful digestant of albuminous matters, acting in both alkaline and acid media, but more energetically in neutral than in either of the others.



Copper, argentiferous lead, iron ore, arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, antimony, borax, tin and other minerals are found in large quantities in the Persian mountain districts.

The Persians dig unsupported shafts, not more than twenty or thirty feet deep, and abandon them as soon as water makes the work difficult, reopening the vein at another spot. Only the surface coal is utilized.

The rich Persian coal veins are not properly appreciated, says a recent consular report. They cover wide regions and are worked in a very primitive way. There can be no doubt that if vertical and horizontal shafts were driven into the veins and the water pumped out quantities of good coal could be brought to the surface.

Zinc in New South Wales.
Zinc ores are distributed widely over New South Wales. There have been received at the department of mines in Sydney specimens of ore from twenty-six different localities. There are several combinations of this ore among these specimens. Red oxide of zinc contains 80.3 per cent of zinc. The carbonate of zinc contains 52 per cent of zinc in combination with silver and zinc blende. Sulphide of zinc, containing 67 per cent of zinc when pure, also often contains iron and sometimes cadmium.

The Odor of Minerals.
Gold and platinum have little or no odor, but the smell of newly cut tin and of other metals is very pronounced. It is suggested that uranium furnishes a clew to the odors of metals, as this is a very strong smelling substance, and it is always giving off the so called Becquerel rays, consisting of streams of minute corpuscles.

To Explode Dynamite With Safety.
According to United States Consul Brunot at St. Etienne, France, a local inventor named Aubert has produced a successful apparatus for exploding dynamite with safety in coal mines where gas is present in dangerous volume without the use of electric matches, the installation of which is always costly and subject to disarrangement. The instrument seems to cover the exposed end of the safety fuse, to fire it and to receive all flame and sparks thrown off without allowing any communication with the atmosphere.

Making Artificial Diamonds.
By his new method Dr. A. Ludwig of Bernberg, Germany, heats graphite electrically between metal pole pieces in an atmosphere of greatly compressed hydrogen gas and claims that the process gives an almost complete conversion of the highly heated carbon into diamonds. He declares he has made possible a continuous production of large, compact masses of diamond at moderate cost. The metallic poles are claimed as essential to success.

The Smell Limit.
M. Berthelot, the French chemist, has been trying to find what is the smallest weight of an odoriferous substance that can excite the nerves of smell in a human being. By repeated lutions he found that even such an insignificant quantity as three-eighths of a millionth of a grain of iodoform could produce the characteristic smell, and much was many times stronger.

BUSINESS AND BEARDS

Most London Men Have Beards, It is Said. Wear a Moustache, Only. This would appear to be mainly a beardless age, for, though you do not find men in nearly all possible who wear beards, they are nevertheless in a vast minority just now. In the first place, let us take the typical city man. He is probably engaged on the Stock Exchange, and if so it will be remarkable if he wears a beard. Most of the frequenters of Throgmorton street are clean shaven or at most a moustache is cultivated. The same applies to most bank clerks and young and middle aged men in insurance and other offices. Secretaries of companies are also generally content with cultivating slight moustaches if they are not altogether clean shaven.

On the other hand, it is curious to note that beards seem fairly popular among accountants. Indeed it would almost seem as if the growth of hair on the face were conducive to clear headness in matters of calculation, so general do beards and whiskers appear to be among men of figures. Middle aged buyers and travelers in the wholesale food goods and the "rag" trades also seem partial to cultivating hair on the face, though in retail trades it is seldom that more than the moustache is grown. Bearded men are the exception rather than the rule among drapers, bootmakers, stationers, grocers, bakers and such like callings. In the government service men are, as a rule, either clean shaven or they cultivate the moustache only. Take the clerks, telegraphists and sorters in the postoffice. Moustaches, especially the downy, embryo sort, seem rather popular among the youths and younger men, while a few of their middle aged seniors indulge in the luxuries of comfortable beards, but for the most part the clean shaven man manages to hold their own.

At Somerset House the same remarks may be applied as at the treasury and other government offices. In the army of course they cultivate moustaches, but beards are practically unknown, even among our generals. Naval officers are, as a rule, clean shaven, though beards are pretty common among seamen. The law is of course the cleanest shaved of all clean shaved callings, which is perhaps not as it should be. Most men, on the other hand, are rather fond of their moustaches. One supposes that they are cultivated when their wearers have set up in practice in order to inspire confidence in possible patients. Take it all around, however, it may safely be said that clean shaven men in London are quite as numerous as those with moustaches if not slightly more so, while the man with a beard would appear to be getting more and more of a rarity.—London Express.

POULTRY POINTERS.

More eggs will be obtained if the fowls have plenty of room. Never kill a fowl for the table shortly after it has been laid.

Diseases are readily transmitted from the parents to the offspring.

Always select a small, active, vigorous male in preference to a large one. The large cocks are apt to be lazy.

A filthy drinking place will breed disease sooner than anything else. It easily becomes foul where a large number drink from it.

The least feathering fowls are usually the hardest, as the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them.

Keep your fowls like the best and avoid ill-breeding. Raise your own hens, but get your roosters from other flocks.

The eggshell is porous, and any filth on it will soon affect the meat. Eggs should be cleaned as soon as gathered if at all soiled. Keep them in a dark, cool place.

The confinement of fowls is not an improper mode of caring for them, but there should be only a few together. It is often the crowding together of large numbers that causes failure.

Crop-bound fowls can trace their trouble to lack of gravel or sharp, gritty grinding material as well as to brooding substances, such as potato and apple parings or grass blades.

Dry lime is too caustic to be given alone. Keep a vessel of lime-water convenient and mix a little of it with soft food and also with their drinking water. Lime is a corrective of bowel diseases and a remedy for soft shelled eggs.

Garter Facts and Superstitions.

A young girl, blushing faintly, remarked at a theatrical performance the other night about the garter of a pale blue silk that a dancer wore below her knee.

"It is bad luck," she said, "to wear one's garter in that way. It is also unkind, but principally it is bad luck; and I, for my part, would not do it. It is also bad luck to wear white garters—they signify death—and yellow ones signify jealousy and love troubles. Garters tied in a true lover's knot are the most fortunate ones, and if they are jeweled that makes them still more fortunate. Suspender garters have no bad luck attached to them, they are not very pretty. After the true lover's knot is the black garter, fastened with a gold buckle, is the luckiest. My own garters always match my stockings, but you could never induce me to wear stockings of white or yellow."—Philadelphia Record.

Seventeenth Century Sheep.

"The best and biggest sheep," says Fuller in his famous "Worthies of England," published in the year 1662, "are those of the Vale of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, where it is nothing to give £10 or more for a breed ram. So that should a Foreigner hear of the price thereof he would guess that Ram rather to be some Norman engine of battery than the creature commonly so called." "Foreigners," he adds, "much admire our English sheep, because they do not (as those beyond the seas) follow their shepherds like a pack of dogs, but wander wide abroad."

Stained Fingers.

For stained fingers try the following: Moisten dry starch with glycerin, two parts of starch to one of glycerin, and rub upon the fingers. The result is magical. Some stains require frequent applications of the remedy, but even so it is good to know something which removes the traces of soil from fingers which have upped old dresses apart, scrubbed stained windows, peeled potatoes, dusted rooms and made fires.

In every rank of life in Norway young men and maidens exchange rings on the coming engaged. These rings are worn by the men as well as the women for the rest of their lives.

SOME CURIOUS TRAPS

QUEER METHODS USED IN HUNTING FISH AND FLESH.

The Way in Which Malays Kill Sharks by the Thousands—Two Schemes for Trapping Tigers—The Python and His Pig Diner.

If you were handed a fish, a dog and a strip of bamboo and bidden to kill a ten foot shark with these crude implements, the odds are that you would decline the unequal contest. Nevertheless the Malays annually kill thousands of these voracious monsters by this means without incurring the slightest risk.

The method is as follows: The bamboo is split into a strip measuring about four feet in length by one inch in width. Having been well charred at each end and pointed, it is coiled into the smallest possible space and sewed into the fishskin. The dog is next killed, trussed and his interior cavity refilled with the delusive fishskin.

Northward Jack Shark swallows the dog at a gulp, and his doom is sealed. Three or four days later, when he has digested the dog and the fishskin, the bamboo flies apart and gradually penetrates the great brute's side with fatal effect. It is not pretty sport, but it is marvellously effective and absolutely safe.

Were you handed a piece of meat, a bundle of leaves and a pot of birdlime you would scarcely feel yourself a match for a Bengal tiger, but the little Bengali are particularly successful in catching Mr. Stripes with these crude implements. The meat is first of all tied to the bough of a tree some twelve feet from the ground. The leaves, which are the size of large plane leaves, are next smeared with the birdlime and thickly strewn, sticky side upmost, beneath the bough. Mr. Stripes, perambulating just, smells the bait and makes a leap for it. He misses for the very good reason that it has been purposely placed a couple of feet higher than he can reach. Again and again he springs for it, and each time he alights upon a fresh lot of leaves, which stick fast to his huge feet.

Now he notices them and starts to try to lick them off, with the result that he transfers them from his claws to his face. He gets impatient, the lime gets into his eyes and makes them smart, and he redoubles his efforts, only to redouble the number of leaves. Finally he loses his temper and, half blinded with rage, fear and birdlime, rolls over and over until he looks like a jack in the green. Then, when he is no longer capable of rational resistance, the very native emerges and jabs him in some vital part.

Sometimes, however, Mr. Stripes is destined for some great meal. Then the procedure is different. He is first of all trapped by an ingenious arrangement of weights and springs which convert an innocent looking coiled into a four sided wooden cell the moment he passes the threshold. His removal thence is ingenious.

A tube of string matting measuring some twelve feet in length by about eighteen inches in diameter and strongly fortified with rotins and lambois is suddenly introduced lengthways into the darkened cell. Mr. Stripes, who has meanwhile been stirred up by countless unseen hands, sees the welcome daylight and leaps madly for it. But although he has sprung into the narrow tunnel it is only to find the end softly barred. Before he can say "Jack Robinson" deft fingers have barred his exit from behind, and he is sprawling round the neck of a straight jacket which his him like the skin of a sausage. His subsequent transport is merely a question of weight lifting.

The wily Chinaman gets some queer sport. He is a great fisherman, and his "tackle" is unique of its kind. His right hand assistants are the comorant and the sucking fish, or remora.

This latter atrocity is a lazy creature which attaches itself to any object by means of a natural sucker it has developed at the back of its head. John merely fixes an iron ring in the remora's tail, ties a string to the ring and drops the fish overboard. The remora quietly attaches himself to the nearest fish, and John as quietly hauls in and out until the remora tires of the game.

His comorants are trained from early youth to return at their master's whistle. John places an iron ring around the neck of one and lets him dive for a fish. Immediately he has seized his prey he is whisked back to his master. The ring prevents him swallowing the fish, which John quietly drops into his own pocket. The process is repeated until the comorant tires of it. Then John tries a fresh bird.

In certain parts of India where the snake pest is a terrible nuisance a curious trap is set for the larger pythons. A small hole a few inches in diameter is made low down in a stout wall. On either side of this hole a young porker is tethered and left to his fate.

The python stealthily spots the external pig and swallows him. He then turns his attention to the internal animal, which he can only reach by wriggling the fore part of his body through the hole in the wall. Having at length round the neck of the python suddenly realizes the penalty of his piglessness.

Horrible to relate, he is now much the same shape as a dumbbell, the thin part of which just fits the aperture through the wall and the bulging portions of which, representing the swallowed porker, effectually prevent him moving backward or forward through the wall. At this point it is etiquette to help him out of his difficulty by cutting him in two and so saving the lives of the little pigs. Given a big python, and this sport can be very exciting.—Pearson's Weekly.

Bjornson's Advice.

There is a story told of Bjornstjerne Bjornson that, arriving at a late hour at the town of Bergen, which was on fire to receive him, he roused to the expectation of people no finer words of wisdom than a general recommendation to go to bed.

In vain they appealed to him for "song or sentiment." The great Bjornson, said he, gave the same advice under conditions all similar, and what was good enough for Berlin must suffice for Bergen.

Three years later, on visiting the town for the second time, the master novelist found a deserted city. Not a light burned in the dismal railway station, no banners waved, no addresses were read by portly burgomasters. In vain Bjornson asked for a cab.

"They have all gone to bed," was the reply, and so Bergen remembered.—London Mail.

JAPANESE LABOR.

Movement For Its Protection Begun by the Leisure Classes.

Japan has no laws for the protection of labor or restricting the employment of women and children, states Consul General Bellows at Yokohama in a report to the state department dealing with labor conditions in that empire. Considerable agitation, he says, has arisen of late looking to the better protection of labor; but, strangely enough, it has come principally from the educated and professional or leisure classes rather than from the laborers themselves. It is the opinion of Mr. Bellows that the industrial and economic conditions of Japan would hardly warrant the close restrictive measures such as are enforced in England and the United States, but he states as his belief that a labor bill will be introduced at the next session of the diet.

Mr. Bellows incloses a number of newspaper articles written by native Japanese, which disclose a distinct divergence of views on the subject of labor. One of them deprecates the agitation of socialistic subjects and asserts that the gulf between the rich and the poor of Japan is not comparable to that between the plutocrat and the pauper in the western world. The content of the working classes this writer attributes to the lack of ostentation in the lives of the rich Japanese people, who usually prefer to avoid any display of extravagance.

Another newspaper article states that Japanese children under ten years and some of scarcely five or six years are largely employed in factories, that men and women are made to work for "inordinately excessive long hours" and that eighteen hours a day are often worked. It also calls attention to the fact that a Japanese railway company paying dividends of 30 and 40 per cent pays its laborers \$5 and \$6 a month and works them from fourteen to seventeen hours a day.

The Asahi, a Japanese newspaper, deprecates the lack of skilled labor in Japan on the ground that it seriously hinders the introduction of foreign capital into the empire, which is so earnestly desired by Japanese financiers.

Iron Sands of Guadalupe.

At many places along the coast of Guadalupe are vast beds of iron sands. The quantity in sight and immediately available is estimated at some 200,000 tons. It is a very pure magnetic iron sand, free from impurities and yielding about 67 per cent of iron. This iron is said to give a superior quality to steel. Practically unlimited quantities of this sand are available, and vessels may be loaded speedily and safely.

To Preserve Iron From Rust.

Copper sulphide, in the opinion of Professor Hess, solves the problem of a permanent rust preventing coating for iron. The well cleaned iron is suspended for a few minutes in a copper sulphate solution, rinsed with water, then moved about a few minutes in a solution of sodium hyposulphite containing a very little hydrochloric acid. The blue black surface resulting, rinsed and dried, is adherent and durable.

A New Process in Copper.

The acquisition by Senator Clark of Montana of a newly discovered process by which bars, sheets and tubes can be manufactured from the crude material almost at the pit's mouth will mean a saving of something like \$100 per ton on the finished material. The process is electrolytic and is closely analogous to the electrolytic refining method by which 200,000 tons of copper were refined in the United States last year.

Simon Burns, the President of the Window Glass Workers' Association.

Simon Burns, the president of the Window Glass Workers' association and the general master workman of the anti-Parsons faction of the Knights of Labor, has been elected a director of the American Window Glass company. Sitting on the same board with the representative of the workmen are P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, the Philadelphia capitalists.

The Window Glass Workers' association owns some stock in the glass combine, and in consideration of this it was decided to give the association representation on the board. The workers were asked to select a man. They chose their president, and the stockholders of the company elected him a director.

The Window Glass Workers' association is said to be the richest labor organization in the world. It has less than 5,000 members, of whom many are Belgians. During the steel workers' strike they contributed \$5,000 to the Amalgamated association.

German Laborers Out of Work.

There is a continuous scarcity of work in Germany. Consul General Hughes has sent reports to the state department showing that in the mining districts and in the centers of the iron working and machine making regions short hours, dismissal of hands and cutting down of wages are general. In the month of July, 1900, when the depression of business in general was felt for the first time on the labor market, the decrease of employed laborers amounted to only 3 per cent, while in July of this year they already much reduced number decreased by a further 5 per cent.

There is a marked increase in the number of men applying for work at the public labor offices. In July, 1900, for every 100 open places 122.2 applicants were counted. This year their number ran up to 160.9.

Hawaii Needs More Laborers.

Henry E. Cooper, territorial secretary of Hawaii, had a conference the other day with Secretary Hitchcock and submitted his annual report as acting governor of Hawaii. The report makes a number of important recommendations, a feature of it being its treatment of the labor question. Mr. Cooper reports that there is urgent need for laborers from outside the territory. He shows that during the last fiscal year between 4,300 and 5,000 Japanese laborers left Hawaii, while only about 500 such laborers entered the territory. Approximately the same proportion of entries and departures holds good with respect to Chinese and other labor, making the bringing in of labor from outside necessary. Legislation having this end in view is recommended.

A Preacher Delegate.

Federal Labor union, No. 9,302, of Dwight, Ill., has elected the Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, vice president of the Illinois State Federation, to represent it at the convention of the American Federation of Labor that meets at Scranton, Pa., in December. He will be the first preacher that ever attended the federation as a delegate.

Rev. Mr. Harris was a journeyman woodworker in his younger days. For about seven years previous to being ordained to the ministry he worked at his trade in Chicago and studied nights under Professor Graham Taylor of the Chicago commons. When a mixed union of workers was organized in Dwight, he became a member of Federal Labor union, No. 9,302, and carries a working card of that organization.

Vegetaline Is a New Product Prepared from the Coconut that is Being Manufactured by a Marseilles Firm.

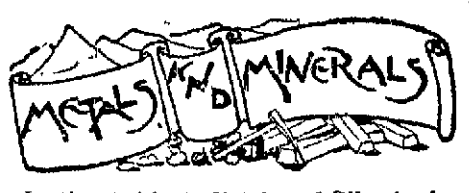
It is a kind of butter, which, it is stated, is especially adapted to the uses of bakers and confectioners. The article is hard and whiter than butter, which it only resembles in its fatty nature. It is obtained by refining the oil extract of the dried coconut.

New Element Found.

A new element, "ceratolium," has been reported to the North Carolina section of the American Chemical society as having been found by Charles Haskerville in thorium. Its specific gravity is said to vary between 9.1 and 10.4.

Something New in Windows.

Translucent windows of pneumatic glass stone, made as strong as the stone walls in which they are set, are a novelty in a boiler works building of up per Silica.



In the Achinsk district of Siberia, lying to the west of the Yenisei river and about 100 miles to the south of the Transiberian railroad, says a writer in The Engineering Magazine, I went with a party of four other Americans to visit the mines of a large Siberian proprietor.

The wall rock of the vein appeared to be full of little crystals of iron sulphide, and on closer inspection particles of gold were visible. The finding of free gold in the rock away from the quartz of the vein was extraordinary, and it in some measure prepared us for the appearance of the quartz in the face of the drift. Here, by candle light on the face of quartz eight feet in width, appeared wirelike strings and masses of native gold extending in lines more or less parallel to the walls from top to bottom of the drift, which was about six feet high.

In no less than six openings on this vein, all following it from 50 to 200 feet into the mountain side, we were shown these marvelous exhibitions of free gold.

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A CLOSE ELECTION.

IN THIS CONTEST A DOLLAR WAS THE DECIDING FACTOR.

The story of an Election in an Ohio Railroad Town—The Unimpeachable Evidence That Succeeded in Getting in the Last Vote.

"Guess you fellows never heard how 'b' almighty dollar settled an election in Ohio," said the man with the full beard, looking around for an answer in the eyes of his companions, but getting none.

"Well," he went on, "a dollar isn't much money, but I know that that dollar was the only one used in the campaign. The election took place in the little town of North Bend, O., in the fall of 1887. It was an election for a mayor. The town had a population of just 477, of which number exactly seventy-seven were voters—that is, there were seventy-seven men who could vote according to the pre-election figures, but two days before election day Charlie Cain, the grocer's son, got a job in a wholesale house in Cincinnati and left town, so the number went down to seventy-six—even number, remember.

"Now I'll explain right here that the town of North Bend, O., lies between two hills on the north shore of the Ohio river, which takes a sharp turn at that point. That's how the town got its name. North Bend has been a railroad town ever since the choochos began to run out at that section. Two railroads, the O. and M. and the Big Four, turn there. There is a big yard in the town where a heap of freight is shunted and shifted around.

"Every one in the town talked railroad and dreamed railroad and heard trains in his sleep. The ambition of every small boy was to sit at the throttle some day or wave a lantern from a string of cars. Distinction in the town was based on the number of rides each man had taken or the number of wrecks he had survived.

"The candidates for mayor were old Billy Meader and Tommy Gleason. Meader was sixty and had been an engineer most of his life, but had been retired on a pension and a crutch. He had three sons railroading. Gleason was a young man and was one of the telegraph operators in the switch tower at the head of the town. As both were railroaders the contest narrowed to a fight between the older and the younger members of the community.

"The polls were opened in the old carpenter shop down near the yards. When it came along to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it was discovered that exactly seventy-six votes had been cast and that of this number each candidate had received thirty-eight. The supporters of both candidates then started out to find some one who could vote.

"Just at that moment young Walt Love, whose mother was a widow and kept a candy and tobacco store, came in. 'What do you want here, young man?' said Harry Moore, who was judge of elections. 'The vote ain't counted yet.' 'Mine ain't,' said young Walt. 'That's why I came here.'

"'What you givin' me?' said Harry. 'Nothin' but my twenty-one today.' 'Why, young man,' said Harry. 'I was a puller at your dad's funeral, and I bought him a drink when you came into this world. I'll buy you another if you can prove you're twenty-one. How can you prove it, anyway? Got any documentary evidence?'

"'You wait,' said Walt, and he skinned home and got the family Bible. When he brought it into the shop, he opened the front page, and there was his birth register. 'Walter Matson Love, born Nov. 6, 1866.'

"'There it is in black and white, and you can't scratch it out,' said Walt. 'Walter Matson Love, eh?' said old Harry. 'Well, I guess you can vote. Give him a ballot, boys.'

"Walt voted for Gleason. In ten minutes more the polls were to close and the election would be over.

"Young Luke Simmons was standing in the corner chewing tobacco. He was a quiet young scamp, and when he saw Walt vote he began to fidget. Finally he went over to Harry Moore and stood in front of him.

"'Well, what do you want?' asked Harry. 'I'm going to vote,' said Luke. 'Spose you got your family Bible in your pocket,' said Harry, grinning. 'Go on now, you ain't twenty-one yet, old man.'

"'I ain't, eh?' drawled Luke. 'Well, I guess I am. I've had the seven years' rich three times, an' you can't scratch that out neither.'

"After that they simply had to let Luke vote. Luke casts his vote for Billy Meader, and there was a tie vote. Then there was a discussion as to how to settle the affair.

"The schoolteacher proposed that the two candidates should get together and answer questions on mathematics, history and geography to decide which was the better man, but Billy Meader objected to that because he hadn't been to school since he was seven. The preacher suggested that they should compete in repeating quotations from the Bible, but Gleason said that would not be fair because he wasn't much of a churchgoer, anyway. Some one proposed a foot race, but that was quickly run out as unfair because Meader was lame. Another man proposed a game of railroad eucbre, but the conservative element frowned heavily on that. Then Billy Sheridan, who kept the cigar store, came to the rescue.

"'Here's a new silver dollar,' said he, drawing the coin from his pocket. 'We'll throw

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You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1901.

The doors do not care how much time the English generals devote to explaining.

New York has had a memorial dose of campaign poetry as a taste of retribution.

It is said that President Roosevelt's message will be as pointed as it is brief—a reform march needed.

Now that an attempt has been made to assassinate her, the Empress of China looks quite civilized.

Mrs. Taylor, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel, now expects the American public to fill the barrel with coin.

Pat Crowe has delayed his surrender until he can get some visiting cards printed and do the thing in style.

Richard Croker will soon be through looking after his American investments and in a position to turn home.

Henry Waterson will be able to convince the democracy that 22 Preen is not the only rhetorician in the field.

The Sultan might increase his stipend revenues by claiming royalties on a large percentage of Thanksgiving pies.

Since he has had a court wardrobe to maintain, King Edward must be sometimes in doubt whether to call a tailor or a milliner.

The defeated candidate can comfort himself with the reflection that some very excellent men have been beaten in New York politics.

Mineral development in this country is progressing in a manner which may cause a rush of miners from Alaska to this part of the continent.

Mr. John Chamber insists that a man ought not to be adjudged insane because he insists on devoting his money to metaphysics instead of buying automobiles with it.

It is said that it costs J. Peirson Morgan \$29 a day to run his tab. Mr. Morgan will be getting his picture into a dyspepsia advertisement if he is not careful.

Sir Thomas Lipson says he will remain a bachelor until he lifts the cup. If any young woman has any ideas about yacht building, it is his duty to bring them immediately to his attention.

Each December witnesses less apprehension about the assemblage of congressmen. This is due to the march of science. Any congressman who is liable to blow out the gas can be assigned to a room with electric lights in it.

Minister Wu is sorry to leave the country, but will be glad to get back to China. Even if he has the mission to fail under royal disfavor, he can win fame and fortune at home by lecturing on the electric railway, the two-step and other marvels of civilization.

The reason given for the recall of Mr. Wu—his popularity in America causes a smile. It looks like punishing a man for doing his duty and achieving success. Why was he recalled? The Chinese have every right to consider this mission a difficult one. We close our gates against them, and make a difference between them and Europeans, and yet continue through diplomatic channels

friendly business relations with them. It is necessary therefore that their representative at this capital should be a man of address. Mr. Wu has filled this bill. He has indeed, by his address, made for himself a place apart in the official circle in which he moves. His popularity is as great as it is pronounced. But it has not been out of a neglect of China's interests, or of any coolness on his part toward his countrymen. On the contrary, in all of his public deliveries—and they have not been a few—he has championed China and her people in a view of breezy comparison well calculated to make his American auditors pinch themselves to ascertain whether or not they could be awake. And the reward of his government for all this is a recall.

People who wonder "why the boom keeps up" should be pointed to such things as the evidence of the enormous and increasing traffic from the Atlantic which is still pouring across the South Sea. Marine canals, though the season is practically at an end, are being built in the Great Lakes has been a record-breaking. In every month more than 4,000,000 tons of freight have been carried through American and Canadian ship canals at the South. Nearly nine and half millions of bushels of wheat are passed eastward through the canal during this season and most of it is from the north. The canal is much nearer its full development than that of the south; and, the fact that so much remains still to be done in the southward route is a possibility for an almost indefinite prolongation of the present program conditions. Nor has the canal reached its full development, by any means. The traffic through the South Sea, Marine, for any year, a wonder to the commercial world, will steadily increase.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

Various cups are the latest fashion, says.

The average attendance at the New York public schools last year was within a fraction of 100,000.

Yacht lines were used as a campaign election in seventeenth century, village and towns in New York state, in this list are two years.

The odometer attached to one of the automobiles in a recent trip from Philadelphia and New York was the distance by driving road 1,112 miles.

The metric system of weights and measures is now compulsory in practically the whole civilized world, except the British empire and the United States.

China has imported this year more than of beer from Germany than any other country in the world. The success of the German army is held in part responsible for this.

Various things have so affected the capacity of many German families at on the stage of that country present are 191 actors of noble blood to follow theatricals as a means of livelihood.

The Presbyterian clergyman, B. Mowdy, who married the parents of President Roosevelt, at Roswell, Ga., in 1858, is still living, at the age of 86, and resides at Waterbury, S. H. is the president.

In fifty years the words and phrases of the English language recorded under the letter "A" have increased from 700 in number to nearly 60,000. Science and invention requiring new terms are largely responsible.

Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa, which, seven years ago, was a village inhabited by a handful of natives, is now a town with 20 European and 21,000 native inhabitants. It has three hotels, several modern stores, and a newspaper.

Ole Hansen, the peasant, who was appointed minister of agriculture in the present Danish cabinet, was aided by a journalist recently, who asked the minister engaged in harvesting. The statesman looks after all the work of the farm, and even personally feeds the cows in the sheds.

Mrs. Mark Hanna is at present supporting two American girls who are studying music with Madame Jarrold, in Paris, and recently sent to her a contralto from Washington, the finest type of contralto, age 20, named Lydia Lehard, Madame Jarrold says the contralto's voice is a perfect wonder.

CONSULTED BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Benjamin D. Price of New Jersey, credited for the church extension of the Methodist church, was in the city on Thursday, and consulted with the building committee of the Methodist church in this city, regarding the new church. The building committee will meet next week to consider his suggestions.

WORK ON THE DRY DOCK.

The Construction Well Under Way
At The Present Time.

Just What Has Been Accomplished Is
Here By Told.

A Credit To The Builders, The
Government And The City.

One can hardly imagine the work that has been done on the new dry dock, until one stands at either end and looks at the large excavation in the solid rock. Everybody who sees it does not hesitate to say that it is the greatest piece of work they ever saw, and many who have seen several of the big docks of the country, say that when completed it will be "the" dock of the world.

Thursday the fifth course of granite on the west side of the basin was started, and the first layer was also started on the opposite side, which will give the workmen a fair start on both sides before the severely cold weather. The well that will drain the basin is nearly half done so far as the brick work is concerned, and will be fully constructed. It is being built with four double layers of brick over a foot apart, and the middle of each wall is covered with paper and tarred, so that it will be impossible for any water to get in or out.

The concrete walls on the west side, which will hold back the filling between that side of the dock and the building buildings, is being extended to the head of the dock, and is made of the best concrete and crushed stone. The wall is built inside of wooden frames, and when filled in the frames are removed, and in a few days the wall is solid as rock.

The stone work in the basin is the most part of the construction, owing to the extreme care that has to be employed in putting it in, and on account of the size of the stones. Any piece of granite with the slightest defect is not allowed by the inspector. The basin bottom is nearly half finished. This part of the work is being pushed along fast. The landing of this base stone is done by three cranes and three derricks, and although it is heavy work it is handled as carefully as if it were new furniture.

The basin, although in the bed of a river, is surprisingly dry, and the contractors have had good luck in the use of the pumps, which are used so often, but not so much as would be expected.

The blasting done on this dock is certainly a feature that has attracted favorable attention, and blasts are made about every day. The steam cranes are worked to the utmost, and when a dozen or more holes have been made the machines are moved about and the blasting done at the noon hour. About three charges are used to move the rock where the holes have been drilled. It is not very often that a charge will throw any rock in the air, and generally the explosions throw the rock toward the foot of the dock for ten or twelve feet. The pieces being broken small enough to pick up and load by hand.

It takes eight or ten stationary engines to furnish the hoisting power and steam for the drills, and the contractors also have a blacksmith and machine shop. A large office and many other buildings are busy places on the grounds.

That the dock will, when completed, be the finest of its kind in the world, is not putting it too strong, for it will certainly be a credit to its builders, the United States government and the city of Portsmouth.

BROTHERHOOD ACCIDENT CO.

Not Authorized to Do Business in
New Hampshire.

Concord, Nov. 8.—Insurance Commissioner John C. Linch has issued the following circular:

"Notice is hereby given that the Brotherhood Accident company of Boston, Mass., is not authorized to do business in New Hampshire.

"No person can solicit business, or receive or transmit money, or in any way do business for this company in New Hampshire without violating the insurance laws of this state. The penalty for an act of this kind is a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense."

CINCINNATI TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION.

The navy department announces that the protected cruiser Cincinnati will be put in commission at the New York yard about December 1.

PENSION CURIOSITIES.

Woman Divorced in 188. Husband Killed '63. Claimed Pension Till '76. Dropped Then. Filed New Claim in '82.

The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans is an extremely interesting document. Col. Evans shows that some of the pension laws are a direct inducement to fraud, and that the honest pensioner is frequently made a victim of the dishonest pension attorney.

The law which gives a widow a pension from the date of her husband's death is, says the commissioner, "bad, most vicious. It is a standing invitation to file fraudulent claims. I am of the opinion that every legitimate claim for pension by reason of death during the war or for years succeeding the war has long since been filed, and this law, in the interest of honest government and an honest system of pensions, should be repealed."

"In four years or more of experience I am prepared to say that the widow's claims are filed on an average within thirty days after the death of the soldier, yet old claims are filed from time to time by alleged widows of soldiers that died or were killed during the war."

"The law is worse than bad—it offers a premium on perjury and false witnesses."

"Let it be repealed. No pension should go back of the date of filing the claim."

The commissioner gives an illustration of one of these fraudulent claims:

"The soldier was killed in action Sept. 20, 1863. Claimant was pensioned as his widow from his death until March 19, 1876, when her name was dropped from the rolls upon evidence showing that she was divorced from the soldier Nov. 19, 1858."

"On January 11, 1838, forty years after divorce from the soldier, thirty-two years after his death and twenty-two years after her name was dropped from the rolls, the claimant filed an application for restoration of pension as his widow, contending that her divorce from the soldier had been fraudulently obtained by her parents, without her consent, notwithstanding the fact that she was the petitioner in said cause."

"She filed in support of her claim a decree of court obtained Nov. 19, 1857, vacating and setting aside after a lapse of thirty-nine years, a divorce previously granted her from the soldier, on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained without her consent."

"Evidence developed on a special examination of this case clearly points to the fact that claimant not only had knowledge of the proceedings in divorce against the soldier, but that the suit was instituted by her consent. The arrearage payment in this case would amount to over \$1,200."

"This claim has been rejected: it will no doubt be reopened and will never be disposed of until it is allowed. It will be reopened from time to time."

That the pension attorneys' show from the fact that between 1891 and 1901 they have drawn \$12,425,805, all of which comes out of the pockets of pensioners.

"Would it not be practicable," the commissioner asks, "to adopt a system in view of the possibilities of the future that would relieve the pensioner of the payment of an attorney's fee?"

There are three pension agencies in New England—Boston, Augusta, Me., and Concord, N. H.

These agencies disbursed respectively during the year \$14,576,340.98; \$5,009,168.72 and \$5,161,423.39.

The number of pensioners in the New England states and the amounts they received were: Massachusetts, 39,474, \$5,103,429.70; Connecticut, 11,019, \$1,388,562.30; Maine, 19,858, \$2,554,668.43; New Hampshire, 9,871, \$1,301,832.82; Vermont, 9,194, \$1,414,718.07.

There were nine women drawing pensions as the widows or daughters of revolutionary soldiers. The oldest of them is Hannah Newell Barrett, 90 years, the daughter of Noah Barrett. She lives in Boston.

In Plymouth Union, Vt., lives Esther S. Damon, 87 years old; in Woodbury, Conn., Phoebe Augusta Thompson, 56 years old, and in Bridgeport, Conn., Augusta Tuller, whose age is not given.

RELIABLE AND CENTLE.

"A pill's a pill," says the saw. But there are pills and pills. You want a pill which is certain, thorough and gentle. Mustn't gripe. DoWitt's Little Early Risers all the bill. Purely vegetable. Do not force but assist the bowels to act. Strengthen and invigorate. Small and easy to take. At Philbrick's Pharmacy.

FOR A LIMITED TIME THE COLONIAL OIL COMPANY

Will sell its Treasury Stock at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE to raise the necessary money to sink its first oil well.
This Company was organized under the laws of the State of Maine.
CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000, PAR VALUE 50c STOCK ISSUED FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Offices --- No. 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

H. J. Eardwell, President and Director, State Inspector, State House, Boston, Mass.

E. S. Plaisted, Vice President and Director, Boston, Mass.

W. E. Porter, Treasurer and Director, Boston, Mass.

S. B. Glazier, Secretary and Director, Medford Mass.

F. A. Plaisted, Director, Mulptis, Cal.

This Company owns and controls 480 ACRES OF POSITIVELY PROVEN OIL LANDS in the three famous districts, Sunset, Devil's Den and Monterey. Its property is surrounded by such famous wells as those belonging to the Canard, Beacon, Arcola and several others of equal prominence. 50 PER CENT OF THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE TREASURY for future developments upon its property, a portion of which is at this time offered to the public at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, this being done to raise the necessary amount of money to sink its first well after which the stock WILL ADVANCE TO \$1.00 PER SHARE. This stock at the price above mentioned is exceedingly cheap considering the vast amount of exceedingly valuable property owned and controlled by the company, and the fact that it is oil bearing land.

Send for prospectus and further information, or better still call at the Company's Offices where ITS DEEDS AND TITLES ARE KEPT SUBJECT TO YOUR INSPECTION.

Make all checks payable to W. E. PORTER, Treasurer, No. 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST
FINE OLD
KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.

R. N. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

If you'd lose a troublesome visitor, send him money.

Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

No one preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.

If man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

There are three faithful friends—an old wife, an old dog, and ready money.

When there's marriage without love there will be love without marriage.

Proclaim not all thou knowest, all thou owest, all thou hast nor all thou canst.

He that is rich need not live sparingly, and he that can live sparingly need not be rich.

Be civil to all, servicable to many, familiar with few, friend to one, enemy to none.

When you speak to a man look on his eyes; when he speaks to thee, look on his mouth.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content. Who is that? Nobody.—Poor Richard's Almanac.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

A schooner is loading old iron purchased at the last auction.

The U. S. S. Yankton took on a supply of coal yesterday.

The old dry dock has been pulled into the basin for awhile.

George Wilson and Edward Rame-dell of the steam engineering department, are off duty for fifteen days.

The heating pipes that will furnish steam for the officers, are nearly all in, and only a few connections to be made in the trenches.

SONS OF VETERANS.

On Thursday evening the Marcus M. Collis, Camp 63, held its regular meeting in Grand Army hall. A large number were present and among them was Col. Marcus M. Collis, for whom the camp was named. During the evening Mr. Collis arose and presented the camp a neat sum of money which he had loaned the camp a short time ago, when it was organizing. The gift was greatly appreciated by the camp members who gave Col. Collis a rising vote of thanks. Camp Collis has been invited to exemplify the work at Exeter at the organization of a camp there, on Nov. 20. An entertainment is to be arranged for the near future, and a committee has been appointed to complete the arrangements.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Nov. 7.—Tug Swatara, barge Oak Hill, Philadelphia, with coal for J. A. and A. W. Walker; barge Rutherford, Philadelphia for Newburyport, with coal; schooner Post Boy, Franklin for navy yard, with stone.

The Herald has all the latest news.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY
MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and
Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, A. G. A.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Plimney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlson, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—A. N. Wells, E. R.; H. B. Dow, Treas.; William P. Gray, Sec.

WATERBURY COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, M. C.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Talcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence, 88 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.
FEE SCHEDULE: 1. A. M., 50c; P. M., 25c; 1.20 to 1.50 per hour.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

The Famous HOTEL WHITTIER, Open the Entire Year.

FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR
PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S SEA VIEW, HAMPTON BEACH, Where you get the famous FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND. Newark cement

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other

Public Works,

and has received the commendation of 239
new Architects and Consumers generally.
Persons wanting cement should not be
deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. BROUGHTON

The Herald has all the latest news.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

A WARM WELCOME.

The Old War Horse Who Made His Returning Master's Heart Glad.

Old Spot was General Kilpatrick's favorite war horse. After the war the general was sent to South America. He left the old horse at the farm, with orders that he should be kindly cared for. Returning after an absence of several years the general reached home near night and was for some time occupied in exchanging greetings with his family and friends. He did not, however, long neglect to inquire after the old horse. Learning that Spot was at pasture in a distant field, the general sent for him, and a little later was told that his favorite stood tied to a post at the entrance of the grounds some distance away. The general hastened out on to the piazza, whence, peering through the evening, he saw the form of the old veteran, who stood demurely gnawing at the post. Just one word, "Spot!" rang out over the lawn. Like an echo came back the answering neigh. With a snort and a bound the old charger, snatched the halter, cleared the fence at a leap, and, with arched neck and ears proudly erect, he stood by the piazza, where with joyful whinny he laid his head on his master's breast. Added the general, "We hugged and caressed each other like lovers, and I am not ashamed to say that no welcome I received that day warmed my heart more than that of old Spot."

The Dumb Boy's Lesson.

The picture shows how a little boy who has always been dumb is being taught to talk. He can hear, and when his teacher



speaks he lays his hand on her throat to get the vibrations. Then he imitates vibrations and that makes the sound wishes to utter.—Exchange.

A Triumph in Division.

A lesson in arithmetic is no joke—a painful reality, rather—yet a Boston schoolboy is alleged to have been inspired to humor by the very worst of the problems in long division. After he had failed on the sums the teacher set he asked permission to give one of his own. The privilege was granted. "My aunt has eight children," he said, "and she doesn't like to favor one above another. She was at the market the other day and she bought eight apples and one, one apple, but when she got home she found she'd lost one apple. All the same, she divided the apples so as to give each child the same number. How did she do it?"

"The class hadn't got along to fractions, and the boy insisted that his aunt knew nothing about algebra. So the puzzled teacher finally asked, 'Well, how did she divide the seven apples so as to give each of the eight children an equal number?'"

"She made apple sauce."

The Children's Hour.

When the nursery tea is over,
And sticky wet fingers clean,
And hair all braided and tidy,
What nurse calls "fit to be seen."

When the toys—well, the dolls and the soldiers,
The toy soldiers and the guns,
The tops, the trains and Noah
Are gathered a little piece.

And the rocking horse, poor fellow,
That is worked so hard all day
Is allowed to rest on his rockers
And doze in his wooden way.

For a distant bell is ringing,
And the children's eyes are bright;
"We're to go down stairs to mother;
That's the bell for tea, you know."

"She'll lead us to lots of stories,
And games we shall play as well,
And so 'out can quite imagine
How we love the domestic bell."

Solomon the Snow White.

Johann Peter Hebel, the German poet who flourished in the early part of the nineteenth century, had better luck than has fallen to some greater poets. He became a bishop and inspector of schools. He took pains with the children. Once he asked a class what Solomon was famous for, but none could tell. Pointing to the snow outside, in the hope that the white (weiss) color might give them the cue to the word weiss (white), he said: "The snow is white. Now what was Solomon?" Came pat the answer, "Snow white!"

Pickewire River.

An odd derivation has been furnished for a stream in Colorado which used to be locally spoken of as the Pickewire river. Its earliest name in Spanish meant the river of the lost souls, which it took from a number of early explorers having lost their lives there. The French pioneers, keeping in mind the "lost souls," more mercifully changed it to Purgatoire, or Purgatory river. Purgatoire in the mouths of the later English speaking settlers became Pickewire, and by such title it is said to have been long known.

How Elephants Are Fed.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When mealtime arrives, they are drawn up before piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of raw rice done up in two round packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass. At the command "Attention!" each elephant raises its trunk and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

The Primeiro.

The 20th of April is the anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, better known as Benjamin Disraeli, prime minister of England. The anniversary is kept in England under the name of Primeiro day.

EASILY SUITED.

But Not From the List of Dishes the Stiff Waiter Suggested.

His clothes were not of the latest cut, his hat had come from last year, and he wiped his broad wrinkled brow with a bright bandanna handkerchief as he entered a restaurant of good pretensions. Inside the door he hesitated, and a watchful attendant with a disfigured face of a waiter, who followed the indicated direction and was received at the table by a stiff looking waiter, who took his hat and faded umbrella, not rolled very smoothly.

As the old man seated himself the stiff waiter faced the watchful attendant, and a smile went from one to the other. The old man used the bandanna handkerchief again as his handkerchief, and the waiter, who followed the four packages of the menu and returned again to the top of the first one.

The stiff waiter unbended a little and leaned with one hand on the table. As a few seconds passed he unbended still more and leaned with both hands on the table.

"We have fine corned beef and cabbage," he said in a low voice, "and corned beef hash. The country sausages are very nice. We can give you ham and eggs in a couple of minutes."

The old man continued to examine the menu.

"Very fine roast beef, lamb and pork," continued the waiter, "nice mutton chops too. You might start with vegetable soup."

The old man turned over the menu.

"All kinds of pies—blue pumpkin," said the waiter as he bent lower; "beef or ale or light wines if you care for them."

The old gentleman laid down the menu, took off his glasses, straightened up and looked at the waiter. The waiter took his hands from the table.

"Does this menu give the things you have mentioned?" asked the patron.

"Certainly, sir," answered the waiter as he assumed his original stiff position.

"Then why do you repeat them to me?" "I thought!"

"Don't do it again. Thought isn't becoming to you. I will have consommé royale, broiled pompano, fleur-de-lis sauce; as du menu grille, macaroni a la Napolitaine, croquette au saumon, and the 'Chateau Margaux, cafe noir.'"

As the stiff waiter turned and looked at the watchful attendant neither smiled.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE VALUE OF POKER.

How Walter Q. Gresham Got His First Federal Appointment.

Poker has its victories no less renowned than penubility. It is not only a game of fortune, but position as well. Many a man owes his success in business to his character as read by an opponent in a game of draw, says the New York Press. There is a banker in New York who acknowledges that poker made him. When a young man he had the good fortune to sit in a game with three railroad officials and a rich merchant, being invited merely to make a fifth hand as the four did not care to "cut each other's throats." On his account the limit was made small. So well did he play his hand that he gained the respect, friendship and admiration of the old merchant, who forthwith became his patron. With such assistance his road to fortune was easy.

Three presidents of the United States have since blighted for Walter Q. Gresham because he was the best poker player of his acquaintance. When Indiana demanded the appointment of a United States district judge in 1869, Senator Morton appealed to General Grant in behalf of a man whom he desired to have the office. Grant asked: "What has become of young Gresham who was a colonel of the 19th Indiana, as I remember him?" He was with me at Vicksburg." "Oh, he is practicing law in Indianapolis," said Morton indifferently.

"Well," continued the president, "I used to play poker with him in the war and he was a likable fellow. He was a night good, cool player, and I believe he will make a good judge. So if you don't care I'll appoint him to this place." Thus Gresham got his first federal appointment.

Gresham's good play as much as his brilliant statesmanship made him a big man in the estimation of Arthur and Cleveland. The former appointed him to no less than three offices—postmaster general, secretary of the treasury and district judge. Cleveland made him secretary of state notwithstanding his former stout Republicanism. Arthur disliked to appoint him district judge, as it took him away from Washington and the White House gatherings.

Professional Modesty.

Dr. Quinine: "You are a nice colleague to have, Dr. Cream de Tartar! Here I have been sick in bed for two weeks, and the only one who did not show up to see me was you."

Dr. Cream de Tartar: "But I did not have your new address. How could I call?"

Dr. Quinine: "That was simple. All you had to do was to ask for the most celebrated doctor in the town, and anybody could have referred you here."

Dr. Cream de Tartar: "But that is what I did. I met a small boy and told him I was a doctor and wanted to see him, and he led me through one street after another until he brought me to the gate of my own house."—New York Times.

Saving His Money.

Mr. Wheatpit: "My failure is the talk of the street! At the meeting of my creditors today I arranged to pay ten cents on the dollar."

Mrs. Wheatpit (after a moment's figuring): "Oh, Henry, isn't that lovely? Then the fifty dollars I had sent home today will only cost you five dollars!"—Life.

Her Passion.

"I saw Mrs. K. going into an auction sale last Monday. Isn't her craze for bargains extraordinary?"

"Yes, indeed. I believe that she could die happy if she knew that she would be laid out on a bargain counter and buried as a remnant."—Town and Country.

All by Himself.

"Mr. Johnson, you play classical music?"

"No, sah, I don't play in no class. I plays solos."—Brooklyn Life.

In every 1,000 British men there are 35 widowers; in 1,000 British women there are 78 widows.

Of 100 Irish people 34 are married, 55 unmarried and widowed.

SUMMUM BONUM.

How blest is he that can love and do, And has no skill of speech nor lack of art, Whom to tell what faith approacheth true, And show for fame the treasure of his heart! When, wisely, weak, upon the path of duty Divine accord has made his loving sure, What humble deeds he builds in life to beauty, Strong to scheme and patient to endure, But they that in the market place we meet, Each with his trumpet and his noisy faction, Are leaky vessels, pouring on the street The truth they know ere it has known its action. And which, think ye, in his benign regard Or words or deeds shall meet the reward? —Peter Marshall in Atlantic.

CUTTING DIAMONDS.

The Various Stages of a Delicate and Interesting Process.

"The diamond, when mined," said an expert, "is very often of a shape so uneven that, in preference to cutting half off and letting that part go to dust, as was formerly done, incisions are now made running with the grain of the diamond. The incision is made with the sharp edge of another diamond. The cleaving knife is then inserted and given a sharp tap, and the stone will split as the grain runs, and thus two or more smaller but better shaped diamonds are made."

"After the diamond is cleft it is necessary to do the rough cutting technically known as 'bruting.' This is done by affixing two diamonds on the ends of two long wooden sticks with a very hard cement. One is then rubbed against the other, and diamond cuts diamond. They are held over a cutting box having two iron pegs for levers and containing finely perforated brass pans, through which the dust falls, the chips remaining in the top pan."

The stone, having been cut to the satisfaction of the master, is taken to the polishing room, where a sorter selects a suitable sized brass cup, called a 'dope,' fills it with a mixture of lead and tin and melts it in a gas flame. Having worked the solder to its proper shape he places the diamond in the center, leaving only a very small part exposed. A mark is made on the solder before it becomes thoroughly set, and then the stone is passed on to the polisher. By the mark made on the solder the latter knows at once the precise run of the grain and the way in which it will polish to the best advantage on the mill.

"The first operation is the making of the 'table' of the diamond. This done, it is handed back to the setter that he may take it out of the dope, and reset it for the first corner, called the flat corner. The solder is again marked to indicate to the polisher the run of the grain of this particular corner, and so the process is continued until the diamond is polished throughout. Every facet has a name, and every name denotes the grain and how to polish that particular facet. The polisher uses a clean disk composed of soft, porous iron, so that as the diamond is polished away in the form of dust it enters the pores of the iron, the result being that we have the diamond cutting the diamond again."

"Without the assistance of the diamond dust the iron would not make the slightest impression on the diamond. The polishing wheel or disk is propelled by steam power and makes 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions in a minute. Before the silently revolving disks you will see men so intent upon their work that they have eyes for nothing else; for, notwithstanding the perfection of the machinery, the skill of the workmen remains of prime importance. It is with their fingers and thumbs that they adjust the points, edges and facets of the diamond with extreme accuracy, keeping them constantly moist with diamond dust and olive oil. The thumbs of the workmen, being used continually and with much force, become greatly enlarged."

"The beauty of a cut or finished stone depends so much upon the form and position of the facets that a moderately fine stone, well cut and polished, is of far greater value than a large one less artistically worked. It sometimes happens that the lapidary receives a stone of very unfortunate shape. His duty will, therefore, be to take all possible care to preserve its size and, hiding its faults, give it such a form as shall send it forth with the greatest weight consistent with beauty and brilliancy."—Indianapolis Journal.

Explosives Made From Sawdust.

A long list could be given of explosives and varieties of gunpowder that have been made from sawdust. In some the sawdust is used as an absorbent, as with nitroglycerin; in others as a filler, while in still others it is converted into forms of proxolite. By heating sawdust with caustic alkali and sulphur a brown dye is obtained, which is cheap and fast, resisting both acids and alkalis and dyeing even on without a mordant. By heating sawdust with caustic alkali, oxalic acid is formed. A large amount of the oxalic acid on the market is made by this process.—Forum.

Dust In the Eyes.

Inflammation of the eyes resulting from dust is not a serious matter, though frequently troublesome. A simple remedy is to bathe the eye or eyes first, for a short time, with hot water and then with thirty drops of goulard water mixed in half a pint of soft water. This bathing with both the hot water and the lotion should be repeated many times a day, and after the eyes are bathed they should be kept closed, or the patient should sit in a dark room.

No Model.

"I know a man whose wife never spoke a word to him about money," he said.

"What a model husband he must have been," remarked a woman in the company.

"What a model wife, I should say," corrected a second man.

"I don't know as to that," said the first speaker. "She was deaf and dumb." —Salt Lake Herald.

He Stuck.

When Oliver Goldsmith was one day asked "Who is this Scotch cut-throat John's heels?" the author of "The Good-Natured Man" characteristically responded: "You are too severe. He is not a cut; he is only a bar. Tom Davies flung him at Johnson in sport, and he has the faculty of sticking."

Every man is brave whose conscience is clear and whose cause is just. Every man is a coward who has a guilty conscience and whose cause is unjust.

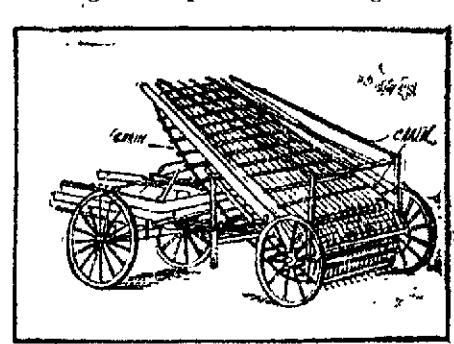
When a man is hunting for something in the dark, he is apt to find a lot of things he isn't looking for.—Chicago News.

MECHANICAL HAY LOADER.

Machine Which Should Prove of Benefit to the Farmer.

In a paper read before the international engineering congress at Glasgow, by G. Howard Frost, reported in The Engineering News, there is described as follows a machine recently invented for loading hay:

Its advantages are many, the principal being perhaps that by its use hay is often secured when ready for the stack that might otherwise be ruined by the weather. When the hay has been turned and thoroughly dried, it must be collected without loss of time, and the farmer often works far into the night rather than take the chances of losing his crop before morning. Further,



SELF-LOADING HAY WAGON.

ther, the loading of the hay on the wagon is the most laborious part of haying. With the loader it is possible for three men to place a ton of hay on a wagon in five minutes, while it would require the same men fully fifteen minutes to do the work by hand.

The machine is attached to the rear of the wagon and operated by the same team that draws the load, adding but slightly to the draft. The driving power comes from the wheels through a ratchet and pawl in the hubs which may be thrown on and off at will. These drive a cylindrical cage revolving on the axle and carrying six rows of curved teeth which pick up the hay and deposit it on an elevating screen whose driving roller is the revolving cylinder. It is then carried to the top of the loader, whence it falls on the wagon, where it is put in position by hand labor.

The angle of elevation is automatically adjusted as the height of the load on the wagon increases. An upright frame supports several long wood slats which rest on the ascending hay to prevent its being carried away by wind or falling over the sides.

New Steam Generator.

There is a tendency among constructors to increase steam boiler pressure in order to allow the use of smaller cylinders. French locomotive boilers already carry from sixteen to eighteen kilograms (thirty-five to thirty-nine pounds) ordinarily. This powerful generator, constructed by M. Serpollet, is made of cast steel fused at 1,800 degrees C. Within it is an arrangement of noncapillary tubes in which instantaneous vaporization is effected without danger of escape up to a pressure of 80 kilograms (176 pounds). The apparatus placed in the firebox constitutes a sort of blower, allowing great facility to the fire draft. On account of its heavy construction it offers ample resistance to the pressure.



RAILROADING.

E. L. Gosse of Chanute, Kan., an engineer on the Santa Fe railroad, has invented an automatic continuous brake for use on passenger and freight trains. The invention is a simple attachment to be used in connection with the Westinghouse brake. A passenger train on the Santa Fe, running between Kansas City and Wellington, is fitted with Mr. Gosse's invention, and it has fully upheld all the inventor claims for it.

The invention is a simple arrangement of valves whereby, on passenger trains, the signal pipe is used to supply a continuous high pressure in the brake cylinder. The reserve force is drawn from an auxiliary air tank on the engine. This arrangement makes it possible to hold the brakes set for an indefinite time and makes the invention invaluable to mountain traffic. It can be attached to freight trains by the simple addition of a second air pipe to each car. The signal pipe on passenger trains performs its original function in connection with that of supplying a continuous pressure.

A Hint to Photographers.

It is well known that the developing fluids used in photography spoil very soon in contact with the air and that they can therefore be preserved only in full bottles. It is thus necessary to decant them as fast as they are used into a series of smaller and smaller bottles. M. Gaumont has devised a plan by which glass balls are put into the bottle, one by one, to keep it full. This method might be employed for many purposes besides the preservation of chemical fluids, and it is very simple.

Serum Cure For Snake Bite.

Dr. Calmette, the director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, is the discoverer of a curative serum for snake bite. He was severely bitten recently by a trigonoccephalus and at once gave himself an injection of his cure. His hand swelled badly and acute fever set in, but on the following day he was perfectly well, having thus afforded in his own person, albeit unwillingly, a convincing proof of the efficacy of his remedy.

Shooting Away Frost.

French viticulturists are planning to try the firing of cannon horizontally over the ground on the approach of frost, a strip of vineyard 500 feet wide having been thus saved from damage when vines on both sides were badly injured.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

The Kid That Lost Its Life by Not Following Its Mother's Advice.

One day as a Goat and her Kid were grazing in the field the latter sniffed the air and sagely observed:

"Mother, I have a curiosity to know whether I smell wolf or crow."

"We'll call it wolf and not get any nearer the forest," replied the mother.

A few minutes later the Kid stared hard at some tracks in the soft soil and said:

"Really, now, I'd like to be sure whether these are tracks of a crow or a wolf."

"Well, I presume that a wolf passed this way and kept our eyes peeled," was the answer.

It wasn't ten minutes before the Kid looked fixedly at the forest and remarked:

"I certainly saw something moving among the trees, and I'm dying to know whether it's a wolf or a woodchuck."

"If you'll paste it in your hat that it's a wolf, it won't hurt no woodchuck's feelings," said the mother as she nipped at another thistle.

The Kid thought the matter over awhile and then concluded on a closer investigation and set out for the woods. The mother heard her bleat as the wolf sprang out upon her, and after clearing her throat of prickles and wiping the moisture from her eyes she said to herself:

"Of course we didn't know for sure, but if that Kid had only inferred that it was a wolf she'd have escaped being eaten."

Sunny Guy.

A sunny little lad was Guy,
The sunbeams glinted in his eye,
The sunbeams nestled in his hair,
The sunbeams kissed his forehead fair,
And mingled in his laughter were.



The sunbeams helped him in his speech,
And all his smiles were sunbeams each;
In fact, the boy from top to toe
Was full of sunbeams—that we know—
And so beloved by high and low.

Dear little children, if you try,
You soon may be like little Guy,
Rays of sunshine will peep through
If your heart is kind and true
And gathers it each day anew.

—Anna D. Walker in Christian Work.

The Dutch Language.

The Dutch language is of a good old-fashioned tongue. It is not so difficult that English speaking people cannot without difficulty acquire it. In fact some folk say it is more like unto English than it is to German. The Boers of South Africa use the Dutch language as it was spoken 200 years ago. It is a language that is bound to stay, though it shows little powers as a wanderer.

Wonderful Trees.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Masca, near the foot of Mount Etna. Its trunk is 304 feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States is said to be the gigantic tree near Bear Creek on the north fork of the Tule river, in California. It measures 146 feet in circumference. The famous giant redwood tree in Nevada is 119 feet in circumference.

Misunderstood.

Harry's little cousin, Mabel, was paying him a visit, and he undertook one day to teach her to play croquet. After a few strokes the balls lay quite close to each other, and Harry said:

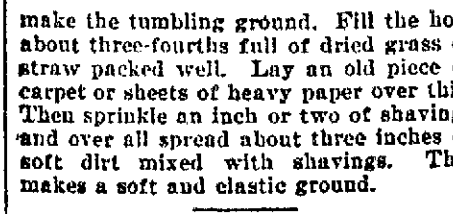
"Now, Mabel, you must hit me."

"But, Harry," said the matter of fact Mabel, "that would be fighting and not playing. I believe I'd rather not learn."

A Tumbling Mat.

A reader of The American Boy sends to that paper the following concerning a tumbling mat for amateur acrobats:

All boys know that tumbling on hard ground is not pleasant, so I have thought of a plan by which a tumbling mat can be easily made, having made one myself that is very satisfactory. First dig a hole about a foot deep of the size you wish to



THE MAT IN PLACE.

make the tumbling ground. Fill the hole about three-fourths full of dried grass or straw packed well. Lay an old piece of carpet or sheets of heavy paper over this. Then sprinkle an inch or two of shavings and over all spread about three inches of dirt mixed with shavings. This makes a soft and elastic ground.

How Pigeons Travel.

The carrier pigeon, when traveling, never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment and at last arrives thin, exhausted, and almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with moderation.

HE GOT IN TRAINING.

BUT THE FIGHT FOR WHICH HE ACHED NEVER OCCURRED.

The Mean Trick by Which a Mine "Jigger" Was Induced by One of His Employers to Do Two Men's Work Till the Ore Petered Out.

During the second boom of the zinc mining industry in what is known as the Joplin district of southwest Missouri, which occurred about 1885, a young man of St. Louis by the name of Daniel Taylor was one of the owners of a mine in the district which claimed distinction chiefly because of its name of "The Great American Bull Pup."

A snow-white, full-blooded bull terrier kept chained in the pump house was one of the employees of the mine, and his name figured on the payroll every week. Young Taylor was the son of George Taylor, ex-mayor of St. Louis. He enjoyed an income of some \$20,000 a year. Dan Taylor had just come from college when he became a partner in The Great American Bull Pup. He was an athlete, hard as nails, with a good understanding of the "manly art of self defense." The mine superintendent had been complaining because of a lack of "jigs" with which to separate ore and had represented to Taylor the necessity of at least one more "jig" and a competent "jigger."

"Why," answered Taylor, "just look at that big, husky chap out there on the end of his leg. He's loading. That man could easily clean up twice as much ore. What's more, I'll make him do it."

A jig, be it understood, is composed of two boxes, a spring board and a handle. First, there is a large box filled with water. A smaller box with an open top and fitted with a grating at the bottom is suspended over the big box at the end of a long pole or handle. This handle rests on a cross bar higher than and a little to the rear of the big box. When the handle is lowered, the smaller box, filled with crushed ore, rocks and mud, is lowered into the larger box and submerged in water. The business end of the handle is grasped by the jigger man, who stands on a spring board. He holds his hands above his head at arm's length and perfectly rigid. As he tapers on the spring board the box filled with ore works up and down in the water in the tank. The ore, being heavy, sinks to the bottom of the smaller box, while the mud goes through the grating at the bottom, and the rock chips come to the top. By shoveling out the useless rock chips from time to time only cleaned ore is finally left in the jig box.

A jig box will contain many hundred pounds weight, and to operate one requires an abundance of muscle and good wind.

Jim Stuart, the jig man pointed out by Taylor, was a "scrapper" of local fame, with an ambition to spread his reputation. He and young Taylor were about of a weight. Taylor stepped out to Stuart and talked boxing and prizefighting to him. Stuart became interested, and then Taylor casually remarked that he had won the college lightweight championship and had taken a finishing course from a well known "professor" in St. Louis.

"I'd like to fight or to spar with you," said Stuart.

"All right," replied Taylor. "We'll have a little go some day. I'm pretty rough sometimes, and you want to get into good condition."

"Well, say," exclaimed the indignant Stuart, "you fine haired city chaps make me tired! Condition! Just feel those muscles." And the jig man held out his right arm.

Taylor felt the arm critically. It was hard as iron—nearly. There was no doubt about it, Stuart was as "fit" as he would ever be.

"Pretty fair," said Taylor. "But you will have to exercise a little for a few days to get in the best of shape, and then I'll take you on. You've got big muscles, but they're just a little soft."

Taylor walked away. Stuart looked after him angrily, thought better of it and went to work with savage earnestness. For three weeks Stuart worked at that jig "gittin his muscle up" as never mind worked at a jig before. Every few days Taylor would drop around with a sweater up to his chin. When he came in sight around the bend, 100 yards from the jighouse, he would break into a jog trot. Stuart thought Taylor was out "hittin up his wind" and that he had been running the three miles between the town and the mine. Taylor put off the fight from day to day with various excuses, and all the time poor Stuart was plugging away at the jig box for dear life. How long it would have lasted is a question, but after about three weeks, during which Stuart did two men's work, the ore in the mine "petered out."

The Great American Bull Pup closed down, and Taylor returned to St. Louis without ever having had that little "go" with Jim Stuart. Jim believes to this day that Taylor was afraid of him, but Taylor only chuckles when reminded of it and says:

"Well, we didn't have to hire an extra jig hand, did we?"—New York Mail and Express.

She Doubled.

A gentleman took his little daughter to a toyshop to buy her a doll.

"Now, what sort of a doll would you like, my dear?" said he as a large assortment was placed on the counter by the shopman.

After some hesitation the little miss replied:

"I think I'll have twins, please."

Hazarding a Guess.

TON & MAINE B. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
In Effect October 14, 1901.

Leave Portsmouth
oston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53,
n., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sun-
day, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00,
n. m.
Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45,
2:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday,
0, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.
Vells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45,
2:50, 9:20, p. m.
Id Orchard and Portland—9:55,
0, a. m., 5:22, p. m. Sunday,
0, a. m.
orth Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45,
m.
omersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a.
2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m.,
10, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15,
5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday,
10, 4:45, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

Portsmouth and Hampton—
20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m.
unday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Traffic for Portsmouth
Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a.
12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45,
m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a.
6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m.,
4:50, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a.
12:45, p. m.
North Conway—7:25, a. m.,
15, p. m.

Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m.,
50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a.
Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00,
m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40,
30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday,
30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m.,
13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday,
26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.
North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a.
2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday,
30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01,
25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday,
35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch.
ains leave the following stations
Manchester, Concord and Interme-
diate stations:
smouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25,
n. m.
Middle Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54,
33, p. m.

ingham Junction—9:07, a. m.,
:07, 5:58, p. m.
ing—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.
mond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

eturning leave
cord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.
chester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20,
m. m.
mond—9:10, 11:48, a. m., 5:02, p. m.
ing—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15,
3, m.

ingham Junction—9:47, a. m.,
12:17, 5:55, p. m.
erland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29,
6:08, p. m.

rains connect at Rockingham Junc-
i for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence
Boston. Trains connect at Min-
ster and Concord for Plymouth,
odsville, Lancaster, St. Johns-
y, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the
st.

nformation given, through tickets
d baggage checked to all points
the station.

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rk Harbor & Beach R. R.
ave Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a.
m., 2:50, 5:50, p. m.
ave York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m.,
1:30, 4:05, p. m.

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Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing
September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach
and Little Bear's Head, connecting
for Exeter and Newburyport, at
7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until
8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at
5:30 a. m., 6:55 a. m. and 10:05
p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at
8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05,
8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close
connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E.
H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m.,
9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m.
Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m.,
7:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave
Little Bear's Head at 9:10 and
10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market
Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35
and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m.,
and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market
Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35
and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m.
and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last
car each night runs to car barn
only. Running time to Plains, 12
minutes.

Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for B. & M.
Station and Christian Shore at
6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-
hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at
10:35 and 11:05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett
and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m.,
6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until
9:50 p. m., and at 10:20 and
11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders,
Supt. G. P. & T. A.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT,
FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40,
9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35,
2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p.
m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15,
12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30,
11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50,
9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45,
2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p.
m. Sundays, 10:30, 10:45 a. m., 12:05,
12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00,
11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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a. way by wa-
ter, through the
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\$3.00 New York
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or fisherman, with some, in a fishing de-
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short notice.

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The Ideal Summer Fuel.

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TELEPHONE 104-2

HOMEMADE JELLIES.

HOW A CLEVER WOMAN CREATED A
DEMAND AND FILLED IT.

A Profitable Use Made of the Farm's
Surplus Fruits—She Has Become an
Expert Jelly Maker and It Pays
Something Now.

One city woman has found life on a
small farm enabled her to add materially
to her purse money by utilizing products
that otherwise might often have brought
but little. A few years ago Mr. and Mrs.
H. H. Rowell moved to Vine Hill,
near Lake Minnetonka, building their
house on a small farm already well plant-
ed with fruit. They had a taste for
country life and chose that to gratify
themselves and as affording a desirable
environment for their children.

Mrs. Rowell's business in the city oc-
cupies his time quite fully, but with some
hired labor he is able to look after his
fruit trees and to keep up a fine garden
in his leisure hours. The latter is wholly
for his own use, but the former he could
not utilize in that way except in small
part. In most families, especially of
suburbanites, when the men of the family
are engaged in other pursuits and
merely farm as a side issue and pastime
the marketing devolves upon the women
of the family.

Mrs. Rowell in considering the matter
concluded that it would be easier and
simpler to market the fruit product of
the place in the form of jellies than to
provide a team and take it to market
daily. She had had no experience in
making jelly except for use in her own
home and sometimes found her undertak-
ing a big one, but soon adjusted herself
to its wholesale manufacture.

"Before making my first attempt at
manufacturing jelly for sale," Mrs. Rowell
said, "I went to see several of the
leading dealers in this city to inquire if
any of them would take homemade jelly
and received no encouragement whatever.
One seemed much amused at the idea of
my thinking I could make enough jelly
for him to consider the matter at all.
"You had better make your jelly first be-
fore you talk to me," he said in a manner
which implied he did not think I would
make more than a dozen or two."

"Strange to say, that dealer has since
been my largest patron. I have never
seen him since my interview, and I do
not think he is aware that he has ever
conversed with the woman whose jelly he
has been buying.

"I concluded to make the venture not-
withstanding, believing a sale could be
found for it among private parties if no
with dealers. I made 1,212 one-half pint
glasses (since then I have always used
the one-third pint size), and by the 1st
of November I had sold to private par-
ties and dealers, keeping what was re-
served for our own use.

"It was not an easy matter to convince
the dealers that they needed any, for they
would point to their piles of 'jelly,' which
they could buy at a few cents a pound.
But even since then one dealer has taken
each year all I had to sell him. The most
emphatic refusal was from the leading
hotels and restaurants, who said they
could not afford to pay more than the
jelly prices. The pure food laws are now
discouraging the sale of imitation jellies,
and I think there will be a much greater
demand for pure jellies.

"In making my jelly I am very particu-
lar as to the condition and quality of the
fruit. It must be either somewhat green
or just ripe, but not the slightest degree
overripe. Apples must be hand picked to
avoid being bruised. Nothing wormy or
stale is used. I always try to use fruit
the same day it is picked and never use
any picked over twenty-four hours. I
keep the juice in earthen jars and do all
cooking in sixteen and eighteen quart
granite-ware kettles. I always strain the
juice twice and never reuse the pulp in
the least. My method is to cook the
fruit with water in the afternoon, mash
through a colander and then put all in a
bag and leave it to drip over night. In
the morning I strain the juice again and
put up to boil. After boiling one-half
hour (with any amount under four quarts
twenty minutes is sufficient) I add heated
sugar and again boil fifteen or ten min-
utes, according to amount. I stir con-
stantly before jelly begins to boil, both
before and after adding sugar; also skim
well before and after adding sugar. If it
has jelled, it is poured into glasses and al-
lowed to stand a few days before covering.
The past two years I have used paraffin
to cover jelly, but concluded this year to
again use white paper under the tin lids.
I have heard of others complaining of
jelly fermenting when covered with the
paraffin and to a slight extent have also
had the same experience. Two years ago
I made 2,548 glasses and used the paraf-
fin. About four dozen glasses fermented.
If any one can tell me why those fer-
mented and all the others did not, I
would be very glad to know."

"Before her marriage Mrs. Rowell was
an expert accountant and uses the same
exact methods in her domestic accounts.
She said:

"I keep strict account of all jelly made
as to amount and cost of fruit, sugar and
number of glasses and all other inci-
dental expenses, as fuel, labels, cartage,
etc., so that I know exactly each year the
average cost per glass of each kind of
jelly made. By so doing I am enabled to
know just what I can afford to sell the
jelly for, an essential point in making it
for sale."

"The maximum record Mrs. Rowell
made in 1890, when she made 2,548
glasses. She began her work of jelly
making in 1897.—Minneapolis Journal.

Kindness of Heart.

To be in touch with the finest etiquette
is to have kindness of heart. Lack this
quality, and no rules of behavior will do
any good. They will be followed while
you are thinking of them and departed
from in emergencies, after all, is only
a matter of common sense. It is not
a blind chattering after some one who does
not know any more than any one else.
Because the French and English never
have asparagus any thinner than a heavy
walking stick, eat it with their fingers, is
no reason why Americans whose food
products vary with the diverse climates in
the country, should cease to eat theirs
from a fork. Imagine Europeans if they
could get our corn on the cob picking it
out grain by grain with a fork. It is
senseless to follow any style in eating,
entertainment or dress that has not for
its basis a good, sound stratum of com-
mon sense. Frills of behavior are all
right; but like carving in architecture,
they should have something solid beneath
them. If they don't have, they will soon
fall off, and then what a revelation!

WHAT IS LLOYD'S?

It Is the Greatest Insurance Agency
in the World.

"Most of the members of Lloyd's carry
on business as brokers or under-
writers in their own responsibility,"
says a writer in *Ainslee's Magazine*.
"As a corporation Lloyd's assumes no
financial liability for the failure of any
of its members or subscribers. But it
admits to membership only men of
reputation and means, who must de-
posit a pecuniary guarantee in order to
become an underwriting and nonunder-
writing member, an annual subscriber
or an associate. An underwriting
member must deposit with the com-
mittee of Lloyd's £5,000 or £10,000,
on which he receives interest and which
may be returned to him three years after
he ceases to be an underwriting
member. He pays an entrance fee of
£4,000 and an annual subscription of 20
guineas. An annual subscriber pays
no entrance fee, but an annual sub-
scription of 7 guineas. An associate
member pays 5 guineas.

"There were in 1771 only 73 sub-
scribers to Lloyd's. There are now
nearly 1,000. The subscribers in the
olden time, as now, did not confine
themselves to marine insurance. They
were willing to take a risk on almost
anything. There is still preserved at
Lloyd's a policy on the life of Napo-
leon Bonaparte for one month at a
premium of 3 guineas per cent. Bank
deposits are insured in Lloyd's, also
race horses and the lives of threatened
monarchs. An odd case was the cov-
ering of a risk on a glass bed packed
in 20 cases for a certain sultan. Lloyd's
insured the Prince of Wales jubilee
stamps, guaranteeing that the issue
would be successful. The voice of a
prima donna has been insured. A
tradesman in a London street who has
an impression that a monument may
fall on his shop has taken out a policy
at the nominal premium of 2s. 6d. per
cent. Gate money for cricket and foot-
ball matches; animals of all sorts
ashore and afloat are subjects for in-
surance. Policies against twins is a
favorite form of insurance.

"A well known underwriter is said to
be always ready to lay a thousand to
one against twins. Lloyd's issues in-
surance against burglary. Elephants
are insured regularly. The life of the
great Jumbo, who came to New York
on a Monarch line steamship, was in-
sured in Lloyd's for the voyage to New
York. He was not insured when the
life was knocked out of him by a loco-
motive on an American railroad whose
tracks he was crossing. A celebrated
singer took out an insurance in Lloyd's
on the life of Queen Victoria. She
paid a big premium on account of the
age of the queen. The reason the singer
did this was not because she cared
anything more than most folks for the
queen, but because her contract to sing
would have been abrogated by the
queen's death, which would have
plunged England into mourning and
prevented the singer's appearance in
opera."

"The committee of Lloyd's has a
standing advertisement in Lloyd's
Weekly Shipping Index requesting all
captains who may call at British ports
to communicate any information con-
cerning any wreck or vessel in distress
or making a long passage to Lloyd's
agent at the first port of call. The value
of such intelligence is great, and it
may be sufficient to remind captains
how often such news may be the
means of conveying to the wives and
families of officers and crews the as-
surance of the safety of their husbands
or fathers."

"At an office on the ground floor of
the Royal Exchange Lloyd's answers,
free of charge, all sorts of inquiries
from the wives, other relatives or the
sweethearts of sailors anxious about
the cruise of poor Jack or desirous of
finding out where his ship may be.
There is a list kept by which the
whereabouts of any British vessel may
be found in a twinkling. An impor-
tant book is the 'Captain's Register,'
containing the biography of more than
30,000 commanders in the merchant
service of Great Britain. Another vol-
ume not high in favor with the under-
writers is called the 'Black book,' in
which missing and wrecked ships are
recorded. Lloyd's publishes what is
practically a list of all the merchant
vessels of the world measuring 100
tons or more. It is called 'Lloyd's Re-
gister of British and Foreign Shipping,'
and it tells all about every seagoing
craft worth mentioning, giving her ton-
nage, dimensions and the name of her
captain and owner."

English the Greatest Tea Drinkers.
And whither go the millions of
pounds of tea which are grown in the
gardens of the east? The answer is
rather surprising. Most people would
say that Russia is the greatest tea
drinking nation of the world and re-
gard the samovar as the palladium.
But it is Great Britain which is su-
preme at the tea table. Even 20 years
ago we consumed on an average five
pounds of tea piece every year. Now
we dispose of nearly six pounds. No
other country approaches us in this re-
spect, for there is no European country
but Holland in which more than one
pound per head is consumed. After
this it is not surprising to learn that
the colonies surpass their mother country
and that Australia drinks more tea
than all the other European countries
and the United States put together.—Lon-
don Chronicle.

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "KNOW HOW," enables us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

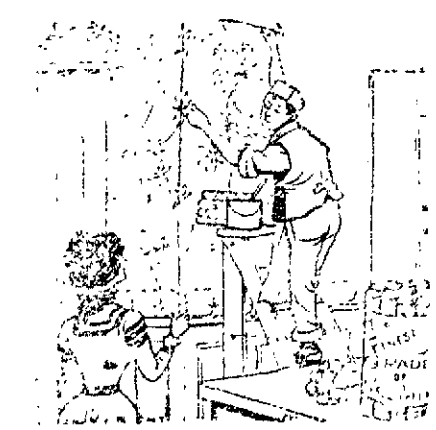
A full line of

Shoulder Braces

Suspensories

Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

Now we have the finest stock of hand-made wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS!

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 2-4.

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer for them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

The Herald ads bring results.

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1901.

CITY BRIEFS.

Turkeys will soon meet their doom.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott, 31 Congress St.

The case of Lindstrom vs. Lindstrom was the principal case in the superior court today.

The state embalmers' association will hold its annual meeting and banquet in Concord Jan. 28 and 29.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At your druggist.

Music Lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

Bishop Niles will make a special visitation to Christ church, tomorrow, Saturday, to administer the apostolic rite of confirmation. Services at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Everett all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man of woman of you.

Five boys were fined in police court for malicious mischief. Mary Danahy was sent to Brentwood for 120 days and ordered to pay costs of \$10.

The annual donation party to the Home for Aged Women, under the auspices of the Unitarian parish, took place on Wednesday afternoon and evening from five to eight o'clock.

A basket ball team is being organized in York, and the boys expect to do some work this winter. The names mentioned in connection with the enterprise are: E. C. Moody, Jr., Paul Vidal, Louis Hardy, Sam Moulton, John Todd and Dwight Bodwell.

The Rev. C. N. Field, S. S. J. E. of the Cowley Fathers of Boston, will conduct a "Mission" at Christ church. The special services will begin on Wednesday of next week. There will be a meeting of "Mission Workers" after the 7:30 o'clock service tonight.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, hoarseness, hives, cuts, wounds of every kind.

Judge Thomas Leavitt has issued a decree sustaining the will of Dana C. Healey of Raymond, which rules that the estate is to be divided equally among the children.

No matter how long you have had the cough, if it hasn't already developed into consumption, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

Harbor Front News.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Afternoon whist on Saturday, Nov. 10 at 3 P. M. All are invited.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Early cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Unimpeachable.

If you were to see the unequalled volume of unimpeachable testimony in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, you would uphold yourself for so long delaying to take this effective alternative and tonic medicine for that blood disease from which you are suffering. It eradicates scrofula and all other humors and cures all their inward and outward effects.

Take Hood's.

Facts for Catarrhal Sufferers.

A PHYSICIAN TESTIFIES.

"I have taken Hood's Dyspepsia Cure and have never used anything in my life that did me the good that did," says County Physician Geo. W. Strogers of Hall County, Ga. "Being a physician I have prescribed it and found it to give the best results." If the food you eat remains undigested in your stomach, it decays there and poisons the system. You can prevent this by using Hood's, but that means starvation. Hood's Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. You need suffer from neither the poison nor starvation. The worst cases quickly cured. Never fails. At Philbrick's Pharmacy.

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Fred Miles of Hunking street, is seriously ill at his home.

Dr. Lemuel Pope, Jr., is seriously ill at his home on State street.

B. S. Roberts of Haverhill was in town Thursday on business.

Mrs. C. O. Philbrick of Rye Beach is much better from her recent illness.

Mrs. William Watkins is seriously ill at her home on Manning street.

Mrs. S. A. Brooks of Kittery, is passing a week with friends in York.

Mrs. John S. Whidden and Mrs. Hall of Exeter, passed Wednesday in this city.

Joseph Boyer of Marcy street has entered the employ of G. B. Chadwick & Co.

Miss Mina Holman of St. John, N. B., is visiting relatives on Union street.

Letter Carrier Samuel A. Reed has concluded his vacation and returned to duty.

Mrs. J. William Watkins of Manning street, who has been very ill, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Harry O. Hand and sister, Miss Cora W. Drake, of Rye, are visiting friends in Boston and vicinity.

George M. Hanson of Maplewood avenue, has moved into the old jail residence on Islington street.

Mrs. Jefferson T. Lewis is critically ill at her home in North Kittery; the effects of a shock sustained Monday.

Mrs. Sydney Carroll and daughter, Mary, of Jones avenue who have been on an extended visit with relatives in England and Ireland, arrived home this week.

Superintendent Winslow T. Perkins of the Eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, was here on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. A. George and daughter have returned from the White mountains, where they have been passing the summer.

Mrs. J. William Watkins is seriously ill at her home on Manning street. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. John E. Leavitt of Groton, Conn., formerly of this city, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Patch of Kittery.

Mrs. Andrew Buzell, who has been the guest of relatives in this city, returned to her home in Haverhill, Mass., on Wednesday.

William Tufts of Fairfield, Me., who was at one time a resident of this city and a well known base ball player, is passing a few days in this city.

William Marston Seabury, a son-in-law of Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Hovey of this city, has been admitted as a member of the legal firm by which he has been employed in New York city.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N., who is in Naples, denies special instructions relative to the Franco-Turkish situation. He says the American fleet is ready for any emergency.

Miss Mary Wentworth of London, Eng., daughter of the late Alfred Wentworth of this city, passed Wednesday in this city. She was accompanied by the daughter of the late Langdon Wentworth, a brother of the above.

Rev. C. H. V. Brine, rector of Christ church, has this week received a check from a gentleman in Philadelphia for the purpose of defraying the expenses of making an addition to the height of the chimneys of the church.

Miss Mary Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hatch, was married at the home of her brothers in West Medford, Mass., to Mr. McDougall of Boothbay, Me. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall will reside at Boothbay, where a pretty home has recently been fitted for them.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers of Rockingham lodge, I. O. G. T., have been installed:

Chief Templar, Curtis A. Marston; Vice Templar, Blanche Critchett; Secretary, Ida M. Deering; Asst. Secretary, Louise Rowland; Treasurer, Walter T. Brooks; Fin. Secretary, Emma Russell; Chaplain, Elsie Lucas; Marshal, Alvin Rodden; Guard, Mary Critchett; Sentinel, Orin Shaw; P. C. T. John Rodden.

NEXT TIME YOU WANT A SMOKE TRY THE "GREEN SEAL" REGAN'S NEW 10-CENT CIGAR. QUALITY COUNTS.

TROLLEY INTERESTS GLASH

Lively Fight Between Lovell and Hill Syndicates.

May Delay the Construction of Lines From Eliot.

Lively Time Ahead Between the Two Factions.

Dover, Nov. 7.—The Manchester Union has the following special from this city: What promises to be one of the most interesting railroad contests that have ever taken place in southern New Hampshire, has been inaugurated by the Dover, Rochester and Somersworth Street Railway company, of which Wallace D. Lovell is president, in its endeavor to obtain the right from the city councils to construct a line of electric railway from Franklin square to the Eliot bridge as against the petition of the Dover and Eliot Street Railway company, recently incorporated for the express purpose of building a railway over the same route to extend through Eliot to York Beach.

Gov. John Hill of Maine is president of the latter company and is the principal stockholder, and John Kivel is clerk and attorney.

The contest is said to have started as the result of articles of agreement being filed by the Dover and Eliot Street Railway company at the office of the city clerk of this city at Concord last September, for a charter to build the proposed road.

At the following meeting of the city council, in October, Samuel Emery of Portsmouth and Leslie Snow of Rochester, attorneys for the Dover, Rochester and Somersworth Street Railway company, appeared in behalf of Mr. Lovell and presented a petition to the council, asking the right to construct an electric railway from Franklin square to the Eliot bridge over exactly the same route as that proposed by the Hill syndicate.

It transpired during the presentation of this petition that Mr. Lovell's Union Electric railway from its former owners, purchased with it a charter granted that company to construct such railway as it might see fit over the streets of Dover, with the permission of course, of the city council. Mr. Emery stated that Mr. Lovell was a man of action rather than words, and that, if given the right to build, he would guarantee to have the road in operation just as soon as it was possible to construct it. As is customary in such cases, Mr. Emery asked that Mr. Lovell be given a hearing on his petition at the earliest possible date.

After considering the matter quite thoroughly, the council finally voted to lay the petition on the table until the first regular meeting in November, which was held tonight.

In the meantime, it appears that Mr. Emery, in behalf of his company, sent before the supreme court in Concord and asked to have the petition of the Dover and Eliot Street Railway company, for a charter, dismissed. The hearing was held in Concord, before the supreme court, last Tuesday, and that body ordered reference to the railroad commissioners against the opposition of Mr. Emery for the Lovell interest. The railroad commissioners have set Dec. 12 as the day upon which they will hear the petitioners, and from the interest manifested by both parties it is quite probable that the hearing will be a decidedly interesting affair.

Of course the outcome will be awaited with much anxiety by the people here, as Dover has much at stake in the fight. Mr. Lovell's proposition, it is understood, is that if he secures the right to build the road he will guarantee to have it done by the time the Hill syndicate has its end of it ready.

Governor Hill was here today, and in an interview with a Union reporter he stated that he was prepared to build the entire road from Franklin square to York Beach, and that he would do so if the people of Dover would give him the privilege; but if he could not secure the privilege of Eliot, he would not build at all. He said that he would not run over any other company's iron and would give up the project entirely if he could not build the whole line.

Prior to the filing of the articles of agreement in the city clerk's office here, for a charter, Governor Hill had secured a charter from the Maine legislature to build the Maine end of the line, which extends from Eliot to York, and in addition to this he purchased the entire stock of the Eliot Bridge company, which makes him sole owner of the only bridge by which it is possible for Eliot people to come to Dover over the highway.

it understood that if he desires, he can close this bridge up entirely.

The council met this evening, and though it was expected that the Hill people would make a protest against the Lovell faction a hearing until after the hearing before the railroad board and the board of aldermen voted to grant Mr. Lovell a hearing on his petition.

Mr. Lovell and Mr. Emery were present at tonight's meeting. Mr. Emery said he had nothing to say except to suggest that a hearing be had Dec. 1, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the city hall, this date was unanimously adopted and all parties interested are to be present at that time.

The Dover, Rochester and Somersworth presented another petition, asking the aldermen to grant the privilege of extending its line from Central avenue, at a point near Pine Hill cemetery, over Stark avenue to the Boston and Maine bridge at Dover point. Mr. Lovell suggested that there was no particular hurry about the matter, and it was put over until the next meeting.

A resolution was introduced several meetings ago asking that the salaries of the aldermen be increased from \$400 per year, which was referred to the committee on finance. It was supposed that the committee would report on the matter tonight, and a large delegation, comprising a majority of the members of the department, attended the meeting. They waited patiently while other matters were disposed of and no mention of their affair was made.

Finally, after they had begun to leave, Alderman George Hersey of ward 1 arose and called the mayor's attention to the fact that a resolution presented some time ago by the fire department remained in the hands of the committee and no report had been made. Mr. Hersey said that firemen were present on that account and suggested that some action be taken.

The mayor said he understood that the matter was left in the hands of the committee to report when it saw fit.

Mr. Hersey expressed the opinion that the committee had had time enough, and suggested that the mayor direct the firemen at the mayor's office and see if the matter could not be adjusted tonight.

This the mayor said would be impossible, and he suggested that a motion to adjourn would be in order.

Chairman Courtland of the committee said they had been considering the matter, and assured the firemen that all would be well and that a report would be made at the next meeting. This bit of consolation was scarcely a sweet one for the firemen, as the next meeting will not be held until after election.

After the meeting adjourned the firemen stated that the mayor had promised their committee that a hearing should be given the matter at tonight's meeting, and that he had failed to keep his promise. They propose to call a meeting tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, to arrange for taking a hand in the coming election. It is understood that they will support candidates regardless of party, in opposition to the present incumbents, and they say that they will use their influence to defeat Mayor Whittemore for re-election.

Another significant matter was brought up in the meeting when Alderman Charles Otis of ward 2 asked that a committee of three from the city council be appointed and empowered to employ an expert accountant to audit the tax collector's book for the years of 1898-99. A resolution was passed and the mayor appointed Aldermen Courtland, Otis and Wiggin. During the period mentioned, Charles Demeritt served as tax collector. He was succeeded by Charles H. Foss.

OBITUARY.

Charles E. Hammond.

The death of Charles E. Hammond occurred this morning at the home of John Mooney on Prospect street, where the deceased had been employed. He was sixty-seven years of age. Interment will take place at Wells, Maine.

Mrs. Marion Parshley.

Mrs. Marion Parshley, widow of John L. Parshley, died today at 45 Cass street, at the age of eight-one years and nine months. She leaves two sons, Frank D. and Charles A. Parshley.

CAPT. R. W. SARGENT.

Widely Known Mariner and Navigator is Dead.

Passed Away Suddenly at His Home in Philadelphia.

Native of Dover and Chief Constructor at Cramps' Shipyard.

(Special to the Herald.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Capt. Redford W. Sargent, one of the most able navigators in the world and chief constructor at Cramps' shipyard, died very suddenly at his home this morning of paralysis of the heart. His age was 64 years.

Capt. Sargent was a native of Dover, N. H., and a former resident of Kittery, Me. For many years he was master of one of the Red Star line of trans-Atlantic steamers and resigned to go to Cramps' shipyard.

He was famous the world over as the captain in charge of the trial trips of the many noted warships constructed at the Cramps' yard.

He leaves a wife and three sons and a daughter. Two sons are by a former wife, and are Capt. Redford W. Sargent, Jr., of the Red Star line, and Dr. Albert A. Sargent of Lowell, Mass. The body will be sent to Kittery for funeral services and interment.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Widdow's *Scotchman's* Syrup has been used for children's coughs. It cures the cold, soothes the throat, loosens the chest, and is the best remedy for whooping cough and croup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Miss Susan Davis occurred this morning at the home of Horace Sawyer at Rye Beach. Rev. Mr. Mills of the Congregational church at Rye officiating. The body was brought to this city and was sent to Haverhill where interment will take place. Undertaker O. W. Ham had charge of the funeral arrangements.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock occurred the funeral service of Samuel Lewis at the home of his grandfather, Noah Emery, Kittery Point, Rev. D. C. Loucks officiating. The funeral director was Oliver W. Ham of this city.

TEEMING WITH HERRING.

Fishermen Getting Big Catches in Hampton and Hampton Falls Rivers.

Hampton and Hampton Falls rivers are teeming with herring, which are being caught in large numbers in every conceivable manner.

They have attracted many Massachusetts fishermen. One fisherman took, in one night, with nets, 75 barrels, and a day's catch is seldom less than fifty barrels. The fish are shipped to Boston, Gloucester and Newburyport, some salted and others for bait.

So thoroughly are the rivers and creeks being swept that citizens of the Hamptons are consulting counsel to see if the visiting fishermen cannot be compelled to cease operations.

FOURTEEN PASTORS.

There have been fourteen pastors of the First Christian society of Kittery Point, as follows: Revs. Moses Safford, Mark Fernald, George M. Payne, James H. Rowell, T. J. Moses, Thomas B. Coffin, Abner Hall, John W. Webster, Henry S. Ives, Edwin R. Phillips, John H. Mugridge, Charles L. Baker, E. K. Amazeen and the present pastor, D. C. Loucks.

NEW SIDING.

A force of men under Foreman H. D. Getchell are putting in a siding near Ferry lane at Kittery Point. This siding will greatly help the motormen to keep the cars on time as the travel between that point and the ferry is very heavy, while that between there and Sea Point is lighter, thus the work will be easier and transportation facilities better.

PORTSMOUTH YACHT CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Portsmouth Yacht club was held Thursday evening, after which a banquet was served by the club chef.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara.

Cascara Cathartica, cure constipation forever. 10c. per box. If C. C. fail, or irritate refund money.

The granite cutters at the navy yard dry dock went to work this morning, all trouble having been speedily and happily settled.

THE Underwood Typewriter



EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

Operation Unchanged Tabulating Rapidly Billing Speed Strength Maintained Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

Examine the UNDERWOOD At the Herald-Office

LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR 20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages. Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE,

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

ONLY FIRST-CLASS Upholstery and Mattress Work

BY

F. A. Robbins, - - - 49 Islington St

Send me a postal card and I will call and make estimates.